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AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

MR. DISRAELI'S NEW WAYS.

THE STATESMAN'S PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF PARLIAMENT — MR. GLADSTONE — THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND—HOME RULE —VIVISECTION—ANOTHER ROYAL VISITOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26, 1875.

Mr. Disraeli is still giving occasion for curious gossip by the fitful eccentricity of his behavior in managing the House of Commons. A few weeks ago he came down to the House in one of his lofty moods, and intimated, pretty much in the tone in which a man gives orders to a troublesome cook or valet, that the Government bills must all be passed before the vacation, and that he would keep Parliament sitting till the Autumn, if it were necessary. Now, the 12th of August, when the grouse campaign begins, is a subject on which honorable members are extremely sensitive; and though many a Minister has played on their fears of not getting away in time for an early shot, this has been done only as a quiet hint, and not as a threat, and in the latter form the House resisted it and showed its ruffled feathers. It was the more strange that a man of Mr. Disraeli's well-known urbanity and studied manners should fall into such a blunder, but it is evident that there are times now when he oddly forgets himself. Last session, for instance, his sudden and intemperate personal attack on the Marquis of Salisbury, a colleague of the Cabinet, and leader of an important section of the Ministry, puzzled every one as being not only so injudicious, but so obviously beyond the bounds of propriety. And within the last week or so he has exhibited some more freaks of a similar kind. The other day the question whether advance notes to merchant seamen should be abolished, as proposed in the Merchant Shipping bill of the Government, came up for discussion, and two members of the Government, the President of the Board of Trade, (Sir C. Adderley,) who had charge of the measure, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Sir S. Northcote,) while recommending the prohibition of the advance notes, on the ground of the injurious temptations which they put in the way of sailors, suggested as a compromise that they should be limited to a month's pay. This seemed to be accepted by the House, but next day the question was renewed, and Mr. Disraeli, without any consultation with his colleagues, and indeed immediately after they had repeated their views in a very emphatic manner, suddenly got up and said he had always disliked any interference with freedom of contract, and that the clause would be withdrawn. This was certainly a very cavalier way of throwing over his friends, especially as one of them is generally supposed to be his probable successor in the leadership of the Commons; and it has naturally caused some misgivings as to the probability of an Administration in which such things can happen holding together for any length of time. Again, in the beginning of this week Mr. Disraeli gave notice of a motion for appropriating to Government business the Tuesday evenings which ordinarily belong to the private members. This is a concession which the Government usually obtains, but at a later period of the session, and as a favor respectfully begged for by the ministers. Mr. Disraeli took it into his head that his wishes were law, and that the request would be granted as a matter of course. So he did not think it worth while to go to the House to move his own motion, but intrusted it to Mr. Hardy, who, either from inadvertence, or because he did not care for the task, treated it rather as a foregone conclusion, which required merely a formal notification. This touched the pride of the private members, even of those who sit behind the Government, and such an angry protest was raised from all sides that Mr. Hardy saw that, if there was a division, the Government would have been beaten, and postponed the motion. On Thursday, Mr. Disraeli appeared with a long face, described himself in his meekest tones as "the humble individual who now addresses you," and ate a slice of the pie appropriate to the character. As nobody, of course, wanted to be hard on him, his apology was accepted, and what he wanted was practically allowed, though under certain reservations. There is probably no ground for accepting literally the rumors which profess to account for these fits and starts on the part of the Premier, but it would certainly appear that his tact and self-possession occasionally fail him.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLANS.

A report has been circulated this week that Mr. Gladstone had informed some of his more confidential supporters that he would be willing to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party at the beginning of next session; but this has been contradicted in the most decisive manner. It would, of course, only be decent that the arrangements made for the present session should continue to the end of it, and nothing could be more unfair to Lord Hartington than that he should be put up or taken down to suit the convenience of the moment. There can be little doubt, however, that the report in question indicates the natural drift of events. As it is, Lord Hartington is only a nominal leader, while his predecessor sits by his side, and occasionally gets up to speak instead of him; and as the Liberals gather courage and weight, the necessity for Mr. Gladstone resuming his old place, and leading them to another assault on the Treasury Bench, will become sooner or later irresistible.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

The other day Mr. Disraeli embittered the Irish mind, or at least that side of it which is represented by the Home Rulers, by assuming that it at last recognized the honest desire of the British Government to promote Irish interests to the best of its ability. The Premier's allusion to a message of peace was answered by something very like a threat of interminable war. In accordance, I suppose, with this determination, a full meeting of the Home Rule members was held yesterday at their council rooms, near the Houses of Parliament, at which it was unanimously agreed that the movement should be kept alive by a resolution in the House of Commons, asserting that the experience of affairs during the present session furnished new grounds for the conviction that the Imperial Parliament was incompetent to legislate for the domestic affairs of Ireland. Mr. Butt has undertaken to draw up the terms of this resolution. In the evening Capt. Stackpoole, a loyal Irish member, gave the Butt set another opportunity of coming forward. He moved an address to the Queen, assuring her that it would "conduce to the advantage of the Crown, and tend to promote universal satisfaction in Ireland, if her Majesty had a permanent residence in that country." This view was of course at once repudiated by the patriots. Mr. Downing said the Queen could please herself about going to Ireland or stopping away, but in any case they were determined to have the management of their own affairs. Mr. Sullivan declared that the Irish had no intention of humbling themselves in the dust in this manner. The Queen has always been personally well received in Ireland, and the Irish would be glad to see her come over in a year or two to open a national and independent Parliament. Mr. Butt also sounded his trumpet to the same tune. Mr. Disraeli, though he did not make much by his civility on a former occasion, tried the effect of another dose, complimenting the Home Rulers on the "admirable manner" in which they had treated the subject. He deprecated the motion, because the whole effect of the Queen or any of the royal family going to live in Ireland would be lost unless the act were spontaneous. Dr. Kenealy then took the opportunity of pouring a broadside into the Irishmen. There was, he said, a great deal of sham, pretense, and blarney going on in the House at the expense of Ireland. He could well understand persons who traded in sedition and throve on it opposing a motion of this kind, but he could not understand its being opposed by the friends of the Union. In the end the motion was withdrawn.

VIVISECTION.

The Government has fulfilled its pledge to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject of vivisectional experiments. Lord Cardwell will be Chairman, and the other members are Lord Winmorleigh, a moderate and judicious Conservative peer; Mr. W. G. Forster, Sir John Karslake, a well-known lawyer, who would have been Attorney General in the present Government if his eyesight had not for a time given way; Prof. Huxley, the biologist; Mr. Erichson, the surgeon, and Mr. R. H. Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*, who is a keen humanitarian, and vehemently opposed to vivisection in all its forms. The instructions to the commission were to inquire into the practice of subjecting live animals to experiments for scientific purposes, and to consider and report what measures, if any, it may be desirable to take in respect to any such practice.

ANOTHER ROYAL VISITOR.

The Queen of the Netherlands, who has just come over here on a brief visit, presents an object of much more rational interest than the dusky ruler of Zanzibar. She is a woman of talent and cultivated tastes, and takes a deep interest in literature and art. When Mr. Motley was engaged on his Dutch histories, the Queen provided him with a residence at The Hague, and with every facility for pursuing his researches in the national archives, and she has also shown her sympathy with literature in other ways. She has personal acquaintances of all classes in England, and comes over occasionally for the sake of a "good talk." She puts up at a hotel, and avoids any approach to state as much as possible. Her great delight is to get as many clever people together as she can, and hear what they have to say.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BRIC-A-BRAC.

Mr. Gladstone's collection of china and earthenware has just been disposed of in a three days' auction, yielding in all £5,816; and his pictures are being knocked down this afternoon. The crockery was not much thought of by connoisseurs.

What are known as the Blenheim gems, a magnificent cabinet of antique cameos, intaglios, and other gems belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, are now on view at Christie & Munson's sales-rooms and will be brought to the hammer on Monday. It is hoped, however, that this unique treasure will not be broken up and dispersed, but that the Government or some wealthy patron of art will secure it *en bloc*.

J. H. F.

TURKEY.

INSURRECTION AT HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, July 8—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Standard* reports that an insurrection has broken out against the Turks in Herzegovina. The women, children, and old men have been sent to Dalmatia for safety. The Turkish troops are marching against the insurgents.

Austria has sent two battalions of infantry to Mekovich, on the frontier of Herzegovina.

MEXICO.

THE SONORA RAILWAY BILL A LAW—COMPLETION OF A TELEGRAPH LINE—DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, via HAVANA, July 7.—The Sonora Railway bill has become a law. The telegraph line between Tampico and San Luis Potosi has been completed. J. Clausen has been officially recognized as Consul of Germany at Tampico. Fernando C. Willet, Secretary of the American Legation in this city, died on the 19th inst. at Cordoba. Coffee and tobacco are dear at Cordoba.

CUBA.

PROGRESS OF THE BLOODY SKIRMISHING.

HAVANA, July 7.—The Spanish troops at San Antonio, near Sancti Spiritus, dispersed a party of insurgents, killing ten of their number. The Spanish loss was five killed and three wounded.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and is highest over the lake region; partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, has prevailed in the Atlantic and Gulf States; generally clear weather from the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys to the lakes; the temperature has risen somewhat from the Lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, and fallen slightly in the Middle and Eastern States. The Central Mississippi River has continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States slight changes in barometer, south or east winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region higher barometer, variable winds, generally clear and cool weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, east or south winds, and warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States rising barometer, north or east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain areas on the coast.

The Mississippi River continues slowly rising between St. Louis and Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	62°	73°	3:30 P. M.	86°	86°
6 A. M.	64°	74°	6 P. M.	80°	84°
9 A. M.	69°	77°	9 P. M.	74°	74°
12 M.	76°	82°	12 P. M.	72°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.....77½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....72½°

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The total amount of national bank notes redeemed and assorted by the National Bank Redemption Agency during the year ending June 30 is $130,392,945. Of this amount $115,109,445 consisted of notes unfit for circulation, which were delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes; $15,213,500 were notes fit for circulation, which were forwarded by express to the several banks by which they were issued.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

ANOTHER SUCCESS — COL. GILDERSLEEVE WINS THE BELFAST CUP.

BELFAST, July 7.—The shooting for the cup presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast took place to-day.

Col. Gildersleeve won the cup over twenty-four opponents.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING—A TIE BETWEEN GILDERSLEEVE AND LEE, OF BELFAST—GILDERSLEEVE MAKES THREE BULLS' EYES IN SUCCESSION AND WINS—THE ENTHUSIASM IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, July 7.—The contest for the Mayor's and Citizens' Cup was held on the range on Lord Dufferin's ground. The distance was 1,000 yards. Each man was allowed five shots, the highest possible score being twenty.

Several thousand persons witnessed the shooting. All the members of the American Team and the reserves took part.

The contest was exciting, especially toward the close. The result was doubtful up to the last shot.

Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Lee, of Belfast, and Mr. Johnson, of Dublin made remarkably fine shots.

When all had fired their five shots each, the score was announced as follows:

Gildersleeve, American	19
Lee, of Belfast	19
Fulton, American	17
Johnson, of Dublin	18
Bruce, American	17
McKenna, of Dublin	17
Wylie	16

The crowd cheered the announcement with great enthusiasm.

The tie between America and Ireland was then shot off. According to the terms agreed upon, the men had three shots apiece. Each shot was watched with breathless interest.

The result was again a tie, Gildersleeve's and Lee's scores being exactly alike. Each made two bull's-eyes and a centre, counting eleven.

The excitement rose to fever heat. As they began to shoot off the second tie both men were cheered vociferously.

The final result was a victory for Gildersleeve, who made three bull's-eyes in succession, scoring twelve. Lee made ten.

The victorious American was wildly applauded by the excited spectators.

In the course of the shooting for the cup, Bodine, Dakin, and Coleman, of the American Team, made misses and were obliged to retire, in accordance with a rule which requires the withdrawal of any man who misses the target. A considerable number of the Irish competitors also retired under the rule, including Wilson, a crack shot.

The enthusiasm in Belfast for the Americans shows no signs of abatement.

After the contest the members of the American Team and friends, accompanied by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other leading citizens, made an excursion on Belfast Lough. The party were entertained at Clandeboye, Lord Dufferin's country residence. Mayor Lindsay proposed the health of Lord and Lady Dufferin, which was drank with enthusiasm. Capt. Hamilton, the brother of Lady Dufferin, responded, expressing his pleasure in receiving the gentlemen of the American Team.

A BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN TEAM.

BELFAST, July 7.—A banquet was given at the Town Hall to-night in honor of the Americans. The Mayor occupied the chair. The company numbered 200, and included the first people of Belfast and twenty officers of the British Army. Among the latter was Lord John Taylour, Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Foot.

The Mayor offered a toast to the Army and Navy of the United States. Gen. Dakin responded with a few words in praise of the work of the American Army, and with a complimentary allusion to the British forces.

Col. Gildersleeve, in reply to a toast, said he had found the Irish people kinder and more hospitable than his fondest hopes anticipated. He would hereafter in America look upon the Irish with even more steadfast affection than hitherto. He spoke in praise of the City of Belfast, of the manly, enterprising character of its inhabitants, and of its intimate business relations with America. He sketched the history of rifle-shooting in the United States, and took occasion to dissipate the impression that his country was a land of riflemen.

Mr. Mitchell proposed the health of the Irish Team. He spoke of their gallant conduct and of the great effort needed to conquer them. He thanked the Irish Team and people for their generous courtesy and unbounded hospitality.

Major Leech replied that the Irish could beat any team in the United Kingdom, but was not equal to the Americans.

Col. Fulton responded for the ladies, to whom a large share of the warm welcome the Americans had received was due.

The Mayor gave as the final toast, "The next merry meeting," and in his closing remarks alluded to the meeting held in this very hall to raise aid for the people of Chicago after the great fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH AT HENDON WON BY THE AMERICAN.

LONDON, July 7.—A pigeon-shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of the United States, and George Rimmel, the champion of England, took place to-day at Hendon, and was won easily by the former. The provisions of the match were that each man should shoot at fifty birds, thirty yards rise, from five traps, five yards apart. Bogardus killed thirty-six birds to his opponent's thirty. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest, and much enthusiasm was evinced. Bogardus challenges all England to shoot against him.

THE HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Bright presented a petition, signed by 60,000 members of the Agricultural Laborers' Union and others, asking for the extension of household suffrage to counties and boroughs and for a redistribution of Parliamentary seats. Mr. Trevelyan moved the second reading of the Household Franchise or Counties bill. Right Hon. W. E. Forster supported the bill. The principle involved had already been decided upon its merits by all parties. The proposed measure was one of such pure justice that its eventual passage was inevitable. He quoted former utterances of Mr. Disraeli favorable to it.

Mr. Henry Fawcett said the agricultural laborers had been neglected in regard to education and other things because they had not been enfranchised. The House would ultimately be obliged to concede the demands of an indignant people. The speakers on the other side pointed to the large majority against the bill in the last session, and urged that the measure was inopportune. The House divided, and the motion for the second reading of the bill was lost by a vote of 166 yeas to 268 nays.

SPAIN.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE ALFONSIST CAUSE TAKEN BY THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times* of this morning, in a leading article on affairs in Spain, presents the following summary of the military and political situation in that country: "The recent minor successes of Gens. Jovellar and Martinez-Campos are far more than outweighed by the reverses to Gen. Loma. He has been repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Quesada has not only been baffled in his attempts to throw supplies into Vittoria, but has himself been driven behind the river Ebro. It is also said that Vittoria has, for the first time since the war began, been cut off from communication with Madrid. The Carlists are so much elated by their triumphs, and place so much reliance on the artillery they have at last obtained, that they seem about to begin a forward march."

After considering the desirability that the guerrilla character of the hostilities should terminate and the war be fought out on the plains, as otherwise it is capable of indefinite continuance, the *Times* declares that all the bright hopes that Alfonso brought to Spain have vanished. His best Generals are less active than under Serrano. The first attempt to strike a decisive blow brought defeat instead of victory. Nor has the King been more successful in Madrid. The Church remains in an attitude of sullen protest, demanding an impossibility. The attempt to please it by banishing the Liberal Professors and coquetting with the old principles of religious persecution has failed to satisfy it and enraged the Liberals. Hence, the Ministry seem ready to try the effect of as much religious toleration as will permit Protestants to worship in back streets. But such a concession will disgust the clerical party, and not satisfy Alfonso's political supporters. Nor has the King been able to make peace between the warring factions. An attempt of the moderate parties to join hands has come to nothing, for it would be absurd to anticipate anything from the constitutional scheme of which the telegraph brings information. The Ministers dare not allow the King to summon Parliament, lest they should let loose a torrent of popular discontent. The press of Madrid is muzzled to prevent it from being disloyal. The treasury is in such a state that the Government cannot pay the Army or Navy.

RETREAT OF DORREGARAY WITH FOURTEEN BATTALIONS OF CARLISTS FROM VALENCIA AND ARAGON.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Dorregaray, with fourteen battalions, comprising almost the entire Carlist force in Valencia and Aragon, has rapidly crossed the Huesca and Lerida Railway, between the stations Tordienta and Selgua, and retreated in the direction of Barbastro. It is believed that he is going to Urgel, but as he lacks cavalry to operate in that district, which is free of mountains and full of Liberals, it will be impossible for him to remain there. The Carlists traversed ninety kilometres in one day. Their flight liberates four provinces.

FRANCE.

THE PUBLIC POWERS BILL PASSED TO A THIRD READING IN THE ASSEMBLY, 546 TO 97—THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY BELIEVED TO BE NEAR.

PARIS, July 7.—In the Assembly to-day the Public Powers bill was debated.

M. Marcou, a Radical, moved an amendment in favor of making future Assemblies permanent.

Minister Buffet thereupon made an important speech. He defended the Republican Constitution of Feb. 25. The proposed amendment was in every way a violation of that instrument. No comparison was possible between the French and the American or English Executives. He concluded as follows:

"Prudence requires us to seek a guarantee against *coups d' etat*. We shall find such not in a clause of a constitution, but in the establishment of a government in harmony with the traditions, character, and wants of the country. A permanent Assembly would be a constant focus of agitation, causing public opinion to turn to the side of Executive power. Permanency would be the most detestable gift possible to bestow upon the Assembly. If Assemblies remain faithful to public opinion, the Executive power will respect them."

This speech obtained for the Ministry the support of the Left, and M. Marcou's amendment was rejected.

An amendment proposed by the Committee of Thirty, empowering a third instead of half of the Deputies to demand a special convocation of the Chambers, was withdrawn.

M. Kerdrel announced that the Moderate Right would support an amendment providing that, if the Presidency should become vacant while the Chambers are dissolved, the Senate shall meet and general elections be immediately held. The amendment was adopted.

The Assembly then decided to pass the bill to a third reading by a vote of 546 yeas to 97 nays.

The result is believed to be an indication that the majority are determined not to delay the hour of dissolution.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CAPTURE OF CANTAVIEJA.

MADRID, July 7.—Gen. Dorregaray has met with a repulse at Barbaston and has turned in his retreat toward the Sierra Guara. The Alfonsist troops are in close pursuit.

Gen. Jovellar officially announces the capture by the forces under his command of Cantavieja, with its artillery and entire garrison, 2,000 strong.

DON CARLOS' FATHER TO GO TO NORWAY.

PARIS, July 7.—The father of Don Carlos goes to England and thence to Norway.

INDIA.

WRECK OF A BARK BOUND FOR MAULMAIN.

LONDON, July 7.—The bark Mokanna, from Montevideo, for Maulmain, has been wrecked at the latter place. The cargo was lost, but the crew were saved.

ITALY.

ITALY TOO POOR TO BE REPRESENTED AT PHILADELPHIA.

ROME, July 7.—The *Opinione* announces that the Ministerial Commission appointed to consider whether Italy shall participate in the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition has decided in the negative, on account of the considerable expense necessary. The Washington Government has been so informed.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISON LUDINGTON, OF MILWAUKEE, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR, AND H. T. EATON, OF RICHLAND, FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

MADISON, Wis., July 7.—The Republican State Convention met here at noon to-day. David Atwood, of the *State Journal*, was chosen temporary Chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess. Permanent organization was effected, with ex-Gov. James T. Lewis for President. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee.
For Lieutenant Governor—H. T. Eaton, of Richland.
For Secretary of State—H. B. Warner, of Pierce.
For Treasurer—Henry Baetz, of Manitowoc.
For Attorney General—John R. Bennett, of Rock.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Robert Graham, of Winnebago.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Wisconsin declare their unalterable adherence to the indissoluble union of the States; the sovereignty of the Federal Government in the functions assigned to it by the Constitution; the right of States and equality of all men before the law.

That we declare parties to be only deserving of support so long as they advance wise and patriotic principles, and promote the honest and efficient administration of public affairs.

That we regard labor as entitled in a high degree to the protection of the Government in all its rights.

That we are in favor of freedom of religious opinion, and we therefore oppose any union between Church and State, or interference with religious faith or worship, or any legislation in the interest of any particular creed.

That we stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund for any sectarian purpose.

That we accept with approval the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any Chief Magistrate of the nation for a longer period than two terms.

That we approve of the present Republican National Administration, and especially of its earnest effort to collect the revenue, to prevent and punish fraud, to expose past violations of the law, and to guard against their recurrence in future.

That we indorse the policy of adjusting difficulties between this and foreign nations by arbitration instead of war; and, as friends of justice, peace and humanity, we shall hail the day when this policy shall be adopted throughout the world.

That we adhere to the doctrine of legislative control over railroads and other corporations deriving their powers and franchises from the State, for the mutual benefit of the people and such corporations, without injustice to the interests of either, which policy was inaugurated and will continue to be fostered by the Republican party of Wisconsin, to the end that just and fair rates of transportation may be secured to all people, while all unjust and oppressive acts of monopolies should be prohibited.

That we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and, therefore, advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steps in that direction, in such a manner as to disturb the business interests of the country as little as possible.

That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to be least burdensome and the most favorable to the interests of labor and industry.

That we desire such a revision of the Patent Laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies, and at the same time secure to the inventor a fair remuneration, and to the public the benefit of the invention upon equitable terms.

That the Republican Party will continue by all the means in the power of the State to encourage immigration, as an important agent in developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of the nation.

That with the experiences of the past in reference to State and National Administrations we have abundant evidence that the best interests of the people demand a continuance of the enlightened and liberal policy of the Republican Party in its well defined and clearly announced purpose to foster the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country by a judicious system of internal improvements, having for their object the enlargement of the facilities and reduction in the cost of transportation for our inter-State commerce, by an honest and faithful administration of the laws, and by a firm adherence to the principles of justice and progress. We hold that true education and sound morals are the best agencies for promoting the laudable cause of temperance.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM—NOMINATION OF D. L. BUELL FOR GOVERNOR AND G. W. DURANT FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at noon and spent most of the afternoon in discussing the financial plank of the platform, but finally the specie men prevailed over the expansionists by a large majority. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic Republican Party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, invite our fellow-citizens to consider whether the widely-prevailing corruption in the conduct of public affairs in both State and nation have not made it evident that the dominant party should be deprived of power, which its leaders have of late years so prostituted and abused; believing that reform can only be inaugurated by selecting candidates and representatives, not before connected with any of the abuses, and who are known to be both honest and capable, we present to the people of Minnesota as candidates for their suffrages the gentlemen nominated to-day, and declare the following to be the principles they represent:

Resolved, first, That the adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution closed a great era in our politics, and marked the end forever of human slavery and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. Hereafter all parties must stand upon them, and our politics must turn on questions of the present and the future, and not upon those of the settled and final past.

Second—That the National Government is a Government of limited and delegated powers, supreme within its sphere, while the great bulk of the rights of the people must find their safeguard in the States and the people themselves.

Third—That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

Fourth—A return to gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, with preparation and effective measures to secure the resumption of specie payments.

Fifth—Tariff for revenue only, consistent with an honest administration; none for protection; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Seventh—Free and uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Eighth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers, and the strictest economy in all public affairs.

Ninth—The party in power responsible for the administration of the Government while in power.

Tenth—That all corporations chartered or recognized by the State should be at all times supervisable by the State in the interests and for the protection of the people against unjust discrimination and extortionate demands.

After the adoption of the platform, the convention made the following nominations:

For Governor—D. L. Buell.
For Lieutenant Governor—E. W. Durant.
For Secretary of State—Adolphus Bierman.
For State Auditor—M. Doran.
For State Treasurer—Albert Schaeffer.
For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—L. Emmett.
For Railroad Commissioner—J. W. Sercerbox.
For Attorney General—R. Jones.

The convention appeared to be entirely harmonious.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Democratic Convention of the First Congressional District this evening nominated W. A. Piper, of this city, for Congress.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The Democratic Executive Committee have decided to formally open the campaign at Gallipolis on July 21, with speeches by Gov. Allen and Senator Thurman.

BANK ROBBERY IN VERMONT.

THE CASHIER'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER BOUND AND GAGGED—THE CASHIER COMPELLED TO OPEN THE BANK—THE ROBBERS STOPPED BY A CHRONOMETER LOCK.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 7.—About midnight of last night the Cashier of the Barre (Vt.) National Bank was aroused from sleep by four men, who, after binding and gagging his wife and daughter, and putting handcuffs on him, and a halter around his neck, forced him to accompany them to the bank and open the door. The bank vault having a chronometer lock set to open at 9 o'clock this morning, could not be unlocked earlier, and the robbers had to abandon the attempt to enter it. They, however, secured about $1,300 in unsigned bills which were outside, and some $10 in money. This done, they returned to the house with their prisoner, pinioned him to the floor, and left. He succeeded in freeing himself in about an hour, and gave an alarm, when a pursuit of the robbers was immediately instituted, but with what success remains to be seen.

PURSUIT OF THE ROBBERS AND CAPTURE OF ONE OF THEM.

MONTPELIER, July 7.—The burglars had two teams, one of which was from a stable in this place. The roads being somewhat muddy, their tracks were soon traced, and found to be in the direction of Piermont, N. H., through which place they passed at 6 o'clock, an officer in pursuit being about an hour behind. Two of them proceeded to Rumney, N. H., where they left their team and took the cars.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 7.—Two of the robbers who attempted to plunder the bank of Barre, Vt., last night, took the train at Rumney, but seeing detectives on board, one of them became frightened and jumped off. The train was stopped and run back. After an extended search, the man was found half a mile from where he jumped off. He was badly cut and bruised, and had concealed himself in the rushes. He was handcuffed and taken to Rumney, and will be carried back to Barre in the morning. While the detectives and others were looking for him, and not supposing any more of the robbers were on the train, his partner coolly walked into the woods and disappeared. A general search is being made, and it is not thought likely that he can escape.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

PROBABLE INDICTMENT OF CHIEF CLERK AVERY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—HE DENIES, AND WELCOMES INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There have been unpleasant rumors privately circulated in the last few days connecting Chief Clerk Avery, of the Treasury Department, with the whisky ring frauds. To-day more definite statements are made, and it seems certain that an indictment will be found against him by the Grand Jury in St. Louis. The allegation is that Avery furnished information to a man named Joyce, who was one of the leaders of the ring, and that he was paid very heavily for his services. Avery was for several years the Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and was promoted to the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury Department by Secretary Bristow, on the strongest recommendations. The Secretary has regarded him as an efficient and faithful officer. On behalf of Avery it is claimed that the proceedings against him emanate from a man named McGrew, who is under indictment for complicity in the frauds and that his motive is revenge; that the Whiskey Ring in its desperation is endeavoring to compromise the department, and does not scruple at any means which ingenuity or villainy can suggest. It is stated that McGrew made proposals to Avery and was repulsed, and that he is a man notoriously corrupt and untruthful. Avery meets the charges boldly, and says he will be glad of the opportunity to disprove them in court. He has borne an excellent reputation, and has been without enemies heretofore. It is due to him that he should have the fullest opportunity to vindicate himself.

THE RECENT STORMS.

DESTRUCTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—MANY BUILDINGS AND VESSELS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 7.—The residence of John Canniff, on Cherry street, was struck by lightning last night. The family were in the house at the time, but no one was hurt. The damage to the house is about $200.

Clarkson's coal office on Spring street was also struck and slightly damaged.

BOSTON, July 7.—Reports of damage done by the severe storm of last evening are numerous. Deacon Kimball's house, at Littleton, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. Loss, $3,000. Many buildings in this city and suburbs were struck by lightning. No serious loss or actual deaths are reported.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 7.—Reports of houses struck by lightning yesterday afternoon come from all parts of the country. In Shrewsbury, Thomas Kelly, aged nineteen years, was killed while at work in a field. In Holden, Mrs. Collier was killed and her two daughters were rendered unconscious. One of them had not recovered at last accounts.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 7.—The warehouse of the Langley Manufacturing Company, containing 300 bales of cotton and several hundred bales of manufactured goods, was struck by lightning to-day. Two steam fire engines from Augusta rendered assistance. The loss amounts to $25,000 or $30,000, on which there is no insurance.

LEWES, Del., July 7, P. M.—There has been a heavy thunder-storm here since 12 o'clock to-day. The schooner Greensburg Willy, at the Breakwater, had the fore-topmast torn off by lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 7.—The thunder showers of Monday night and Tuesday prove to have been very violent in the western part of the State, and many buildings were struck by lightning, though in most cases they were not destroyed. A large number of cows, however, were killed. A barn belonging to Norman Warner, of Commington, was struck by lightning on Tuesday, and his loss is $1,200.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The recent heavy rains have so swollen the streams in Southern Ohio that nine bridges have been carried away on the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the track is reported to be badly injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: "The recent severe storms have caused terrible damage to the railroads of this State. On the line of the North Missouri Road, near Brunswick, miles of the track are under water and the road is abandoned, no trains having passed since Sunday, and it will be impossible for them to be run before Friday. Hundreds of hogs, cattle, and horses have been drowned, and the farmers have sustained heavy losses by the ravages of the flood, which far surpasses even that of 1844. Yesterday a train was sent out from Brunswick laden with boats to rescue the people who were imprisoned in their houses by the water. The company are making strenuous efforts to get the road in operation again.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEFALCATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7.—The trial of Parker, the ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, for frauds against the State amounting to nearly half a million of dollars, has begun in Columbia before Judge Carpenter and a jury of five white and seven colored men. The Attorney General, in his opening address, promised to show that Parker had appropriated over $400,000 of unpaid coupons. The hearing of the evidence was begun, and will probably consume several days.

EDUCATION'S OPPORTUNITY.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AT AMHERST COLLEGE.

HOW TEN YEARS HAVE CHANGED THE MODES OF THOUGHT—THE CORRUPTION OF PARTIES—THE CLASS OF MEN NEEDED AS LEADERS — DEVELOPMENT OF SKEPTICISM AND SUPERSTITION—ROMAN IMITATORS AND DANCING-MASTERS IN THE PULPIT—THE ANCIENT IDEA OF SPEECH-MAKING BETTER THAN THE MODERN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams delivered the following address to-day before a large audience, setting forth the present demands upon the colleges. He compared the oratory of the present with that of the ancients, the latter of which he concluded was the better fitted, especially from the brevity of the speeches, for the guide of modern students. The address is given in full below:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIAL UNION: At my time of life I think I may take it for granted that, by accepting your earnest invitation to address such an assembly as I see before me, I incur no suspicion of indulging a vain hope to shine. Whatever aspirations I may have harbored in youth for the honors that attend upon these occasions have been either sufficiently gratified or altogether outlived. I now consent to serve only when indulging a hope, however preamptuous, that some practical good may grow out of it. I remember that this is the season usually devoted to a survey of the state of the higher education among us, when an opportunity is offered for a careful examination as well of what more is found necessary to be added, as of what has been successfully attained—as well of the progress for the future as of the advance in the past. It is, then, a season for speaking not altogether the language of optimism, but rather, in a frank though kindly spirit, words of straightforward application to the requirements of the period in which we live.

And when I use the word "optimism" you will be kind enough to understand it as denoting that species of self-gratulation the habitual resort to which has been long made a subject of reproach to us by the censorious of older nations. Our tendency to it cannot be honestly denied. It peeped out early in our history on a singular occasion, which it will do us no harm now to call to remembrance. Scarcely had seven years passed from our happy attainment of the glorious prize of a solid form of Federal Government, in defiance of serious resistance, when the representatives chosen by the people to constitute the great deliberative assembly of the country thought fit to propose in a grave public address, to announce that this young nation, hardly chipping its outer shell, was already "the freest and most enlightened in the world." A debate of two days ensued, not marked so much by mistrust of the audacity of the assumption as by the glaring inconsistency induced by party spirit, which vigorously denied either firmness or wisdom to the very first Administration of the Government supported though it was by the most brilliant talent in the land, collected under the sanction of the great and good Washington himself. A curious prologue this to the drama of "the most enlightened nation in the world!" Even after the lapse of eighty years there is no reading more instructive and ed

material impulse of the many is still and will probably long continue to crowd around the person of a military hero and set him up as an object of idolatry, the stability of the influence created is no longer exactly what it was years ago. The press is a greater power in the long run than the sword. One consequence inevitably follows. The men who, through the marvelous sympathies which they can direct toward the formation of public opinion, can make even thrones, should be persons not picked up at random by reason of an accidental facility, or grace of style, or accident of voice, but rather those richly stored by education with intellectual and moral resources, and practiced in the art of placing them attractively as well as convincingly before the world—in other words, who shall prove the very elect of the agonistæ of our colleges. So, too, another class who may feel in themselves a capacity as well as an honorable ambition to supply a growing demand for better leaders in the platform or in the forum, than such as come up by chance, ought not longer to be made to trust the uncertain guidance of theoretical speculators without confidence in themselves, or faith in their occupation, but should raise up a new body of instructors especially trained in the art of imparting to them a share of their own enthusiasm, as well as the control of every element that can contribute to the formation of a noble style and exalted oratory. And in using these terms, I beg, once for all, to caution you, that I do not intend to convey an idea of the mere mastery of the necessary attitudes to engage sympathy or invite applause, but of the deep foundation of intellectual, moral, and physical culture upon which all external accomplishments may not be naturally and healthily superinduced. I am the more urgent in pressing this point on your attention at this time, that I have reason to believe very different notions to have been long prevalent in some of our highest grades of colleges. Indeed, it has happened to myself to hear with my own ears, all attempts at improvement in oratory absolutely ridiculed as on a level with the lessons of a dancing master.

Yet were so narrow a conception of this branch of education absolutely correct, even then it would not be altogether unworthy of our consideration. When the great orator Demosthenes made his first experiment before the popular assembly at Athens, which ended in his complete discomfiture, he was not above taking the lessons of Satyrus, the actor, in emphasis and grace, and propriety of elocution, which encouraged him to go on to his splendid triumphs. And when time and labor are lavished through the marvelous sympathies which they can direct toward the formation of public opinion, can make even thrones, should be persons not picked up at random by reason of an accidental facility, or grace of style, or accident of voice, but rather those richly stored by education with intellectual and moral resources, and practiced in the art of placing them attractively as well as convincingly before the world—in other words, who shall prove the very elect of the agonistæ of our colleges. So, too, another class who may feel in themselves a capacity as well as an honorable ambition to supply a growing demand for better leaders in the platform or in the forum, than such as come up by chance, ought not longer to be made to trust the uncertain guidance of theoretical speculators without confidence in themselves, or faith in their occupation, but should raise up a new body of instructors especially trained in the art of imparting to them a share of their own enthusiasm, as well as the control of every element that can contribute to the formation of a noble style and exalted oratory. And in using these terms, I beg, once for all, to caution you, that I do not intend to convey an idea of the mere mastery of the necessary attitudes to engage sympathy or invite applause, but of the deep foundation of intellectual, moral, and physical culture upon which all external accomplishments may not be naturally and healthily superinduced. I am the more urgent in pressing this point on your attention at this time, that I have reason to believe very different notions to have been long prevalent in some of our highest grades of colleges. Indeed, it has happened to myself to hear with my own ears, all attempts at improvement in oratory absolutely ridiculed as on a level with the lessons of a dancing master.

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I feel in saying these words let me guard myself from misconception. The education that I contemplate in this connection is not the bare study of the construction of the sentence or the modes of enunciating them in a way to produce the greatest possible effect on others. No. It is much deeper and broader. It entwines itself with all other branches of knowledge. The mind must first be stored, and next be itself disciplined. Logic, philosophy, history, are as indispensable as rhetoric. It is finely said by us of Pericles, the Athenian statesman, that "he made great use of the doctrines of Anaxagoras the philosopher, as an instrument to raise his style to a sublimity suitable to the greatness of his spirit and the dignity of his manner of life, rendering his eloquence more splendid and majestic by the rich thunder with which it received the philosophy." But I ask, who is there a philosopher Anaxagoras of the present day? Does he shine by reflection in our halls of debate, in our pulpits, or in the forum, or on the platform? Not as he should do, if our colleges did their whole duty. Not as he should do, if our people were faithfully taught their whole duty.

If there be laid down as an indispensable condition of true eloquence that the thought of the speaker should be prepared habitually to move on a lofty plane. Then only can there be full security that his language and composition will be justly accommodated to the demands of each particular occasion, and the harmony of his reasoning be in just accordance with the event which he may state. Passing from the general consideration of the propriety of infusing into the abodes of education an elevated and comprehensive fashion of study of all questions of world-wide interest, whether guided through the pen or by the voice, I now come to an exposition of my reasons why I think the present moment a specially calling for a new development of the qualities I most desire to see cultivated among the youth of our colleges and universities. Perhaps I may be wrong, but to my eye an important change in the modes both of thought and feeling has been wrought during the last ten years in this country; a change, however, not absolutely confined within our borders, though marking its progress with the most rapidity here. On this occasion I shall not attempt to span the entire extent of so wide an arch. My time is short, and I confine myself to speculation upon two topics only:

THE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

1. The decline of sensitiveness to the force of purely moral obligation in civil life.

2. The spread of indifference, if not of skepticism, in the Church on the one hand, and of ritual worship on the other.

In dealing with the first subject, far be it from me to inspire you with the apprehension of a vehement political harangue. My desire is to keep as far as possible from all speculation, excepting that which has for its object some ends to which education at our colleges may be usefully quickened. You are, doubtless, all so far familiar with the organism of our forms of civil government as to render it superfluous for me to more than allude to it. It will be enough if you comprehend the nature of the fundamental distribution of power into three parts, each intended to act as a check upon the other. All this has been laid down so clearly in the original papers of the *Federalist*, on the structure of the Constitution, that I shall take it for granted that you understand it fully. These three active forces, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial department, are the several levers by which the penumbrous mass of State is kept on a straight and even course. No change or modification can happen to either which will not be likely to more or less impair the efficacy of the rest, as well as the steadiness of the general movement, too. For a great many years this admirably-contrived machine worked with as little friction as could be reasonably expected from any contrivance of merely human origin, and little was heard of imperfection seriously threatening its operations for the future with equal exactness. Neither was the confidence thus earned ill-founded. Unfortunately, a principle of corruption was permitted to creep in when distrust on the part of the machinery for executive power was rashly confided to feeble hands, and the consequence has been that a large share of its vital energy has been transferred to, and divided among, those holding for the moment the legislative power, to whom it was never the intention to intrust it. Out of this solitary change have issued the seeds of moral disintegration which have blossomed and borne fruit far and wide. Hence the obtuseness to the conception of obligation which has been made so patent of late years, still more in the tone of discussion than in the actual legislation of the land. Here it is that the question of the philosopher, Hobbes, appears to have much greater force in the detail than in the connection in which he applied it: "What is it to divide the powers of the Commonwealth but to dissolve it?" To all great political trusts a corresponding weight of responsibility must be attached or there is no security. The surrender of this power of patronage, in a large measure, into the hands of 300 or 400 legislators, with no permanent responsibility, is equivalent to the formation of an equal number of beds of corruption, in which the whole welfare of the country is made subordinate to the interests of narrow and selfish combinations of men, spread over the entire surface of the land. Can it, then, be a cause of surprise that there has been a decline of sensitiveness to the force of purely moral obligation in civil life?

But when I allude to this growing corruption of parties in our Republic, I do not indulge any purpose to inveigh against them as the cause of all this degeneracy. In every country where free institutions are established, and the will of the majority governs, difference of opinion on important questions are inevitable among honest and independent thinkers. Action can only be directed by the will of the greater number, who unite in sentiment so far as to effect that result. The selection of agents follows the same rule. Thus it is plain that the necessity of association, to arrive at practical results, is imperative. Hence, it follows that so long as opinions conflict with each other, the right of control must be vested in case of two aggregations of individual voices, and, finally, in that one concentrating the greatest number. I likewise concur in the proposition that it is not only a right but also a duty of every citizen to attach himself to one of these associations to the extent that he may deem his own views of the general good promoted thereby. Purely political action is always voting. It is in the duty of a soldier who should fire his piece to bring down the sun. All this reasoning, however, must be predicated on the fact that the opposing forces are free from all out legitimate influences, contributing to the attainment of honest ends. The very instant evidence is given justifying a conviction of the supremacy of corrupt counsels, guided by venal agents, for selfish aims, then the duty to accede from all participation in such results becomes absolute and paramount. If ever the time should arrive when the vermin swarming in official hot-beds become sufficiently numerous to spread completely over the best work of a party organization, then will a contingency arise demanding from those determined to maintain the political purity of the country the organization of a distinctive policy and the advance of a different order of men to guide it.

THE PINCH OF THE QUESTION.

And here I come to the pinch of the question. I look around me to discover where a class of men to lead in such occasions is to come from. They must be persons more or less thoroughly trained for the arduous responsibility of the position. Standing on the solid foundation of philosophy in its purest ethical form, well versed in the history of the past, ancient as well as modern, conversant with law in its brightest and broadest sense, they should be at the same time equally armed with the sharpest weapons of controversy, and those graces in speaking and writing which fasten to them the attention and confidence of multitudes in all free communities. Above all, they must be keenly observant of the characteristics of the people among whom they live. Lastly, they must labor to fortify the heroic element in their nature, at least so far as, while never needlessly provoking popular indignation, to be able to rise on an emergency above all dread of personal danger, when upholding the right and true, however unwelcome to the popular impressions of the moment. Such is the class which the current of events appears to invite to take charge of the publications so rapidly appearing of late years under the name of the independent press. Such is the most potent check I can imagine possible upon the abuses of party associations, pushed to the extreme degree of corruption under the crafty manipulations of seductive demagogues. Yet, let me not, by these words, be understood as desiring to encourage any of that reckless style of dealing with public questions, however fascinating on the surface, which sometimes wins an ephemeral repute from the mere vigor of denunciation or invective. The once famous letters of Junius, in their day adopted as a model by a school of imitators, furnish a memorable example, as well of the extent to which a vigorous pen can succeed in leading the minds of a nation, as of the paltry uses to which it may be put, chiefly to gratify cowardly malignity. No such spirit, however cunningly disguised, is called for in any honest emergency. What this country demands of the higher education is, that the pupils should be carefully prepared to move with power over the elevated plane which its progressive material development is constantly opening to their view. We do not want a class of men greedy for the small prizes, or liable to be melted, like wax, by a transient heat of popular animation. We do want men thoroughly skilled in the use of their weapons, armed to the teeth in the steel of moral analysis, trenchant of sophistry under whatever guise, and yet, on the other hand, equally strong to uphold truth and honor and justice, even though at the peril of occasional unpopularity. Such should be the product of this age of advancing civilization. Just such men should our colleges strive to send forth from their portals to take responsible posts in all momentous struggles of the times. Neither let it be imagined that these struggles are so severe, the triumphs so rare, or the rewards so mean in a career like this as to deter men the timid from taking an active part. Great as the sacrifice may happen occasionally to be, the victory when it comes is often more than commensurate. A skillful director of the minds of multitudes, in all civilized nations enjoying a reasonable portion of freedom, through the medium of the press, may be far more potent than many a sovereign, and, however much of trimming he may occasionally practice, he can hardly fail, if he be equal to his task, to be ranked, should he be ambitious of fame and fortune, ultimately among the true magnates of his age.

I have now said all that I meant to say relative to the demand of the country upon its colleges for a class of accomplished scholars who may become fitting exponents of an elevated and responsible press.

GROWTH OF INDIFFERENCE AND RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.

I turn to my other topic, not of inferior importance and far more difficult to treat, but which I trust I may dispose of more briefly. That is:

2. The growth in the Church of indifference on the one hand and of ritualism on the other, the former developing into skepticism, the other into superstition—neither of them a healthy symptom in the Christian world. Am I right in my observation of this tendency not merely in America, but over a great part of Christendom? If so, the causes are not in my mind far to seek. I shall treat of them here solely in connection with my subject, the demands of the age upon its colleges.

Religion, the bond between mankind and a sovereign Creator beyond the reach of the senses, is largely compounded of the two strongest passions ingrafted in the race. The one, hope; the other, fear. These forces irresistibly prompt the worship of that unknown Cause in ways more or less regulated by reason. In one class emotion predominates. In the other it is in large measure qualified by reflection. The former depends upon effects produced on the imagination through the presentation of images to the sense. The latter is equally maintained by the pressure of arguments forcibly convincing to the reason. So long as these forces moved in harmony under the common standard of the Saviour and His revelation, there was no sufficient jar among the forms of faith seriously to impair the unity of the Church He founded. But the temptation of temporal power came in, and it opened a door to discord which ultimately rent it in twain. The result we all know. The Papal and Protestant powers have now for centuries maintained toward each other an attitude of antagonism. But during this interval the condition of these opposing forces has been very differently affected. While on the one side the Roman Church has steadily rallied all its followers upon the external point of union, emotion stimulated by fear, the Protestants, planting themselves on the right of private judgment, have seen their unity slowly and steadily impaired until the multiplicity of conflicting doctrines has completely undermined the strength springing from a common bond of faith.

Thus it turns out that while the Popedom has lately been formally invested with powers little short of omnipotence over the faith and duty of countless millions of the human race, the Protestant Church, which once fought against him shoulder to shoulder, when animated by one spirit, and who then won its liberty, finds itself exposed to a danger never dreamed of at the start, the danger of disintegration, spreading so far and wide as even to arrive at indifference, if not the absolute loss of entire intellect. It was the master mind of the eloquent Bossuet who powerfully touched this chord, dissuading doubters wandering in uncertain paths from leaving the only permanent standard of faith. And his argument remains to this day the most dexterous and persuasive of all resorted to by his school. It cannot be disputed that over millions of the race who cling to support from a higher power against the promptings of a tender conscience and the fear of the torments of the damned, the force of an authority to relieve, sustained by the most effective appeals to the imagination, becomes positively absolute.

Against this powerful array drawn up to catch the common mine, what has been relied upon as effective to stay the conscience and quiet the terrors of myriads of earnest yet anxious dissidents? The chief resource has been calm appeals to naked reason, maintained by partisan arguments. For a while this proved strong enough to hold many generations in their places, excellent people as ever lived, stern and zealous upholders of what to them appeared as solemn Gospel truth. So long as the spirit of controversy was kept alive, no matter in what direction, against Rome abroad or backsliders at home, there was little danger of decay. It is peace and harmony that has bred indifference and desertion. Indifference to the introduction of doubt and uncertainty. Then followed the desertion of churches not provided with especial objects of attraction, either imposing ceremonies or preachers seductive, whether by true dramatic accomplishments or their starting extravagance. On the one hand appeared multitudes crowding toward lame imitations of the splendors of Roman ritualism, and, on the other, eager devotees to the fantastic sentimentalism of dancing-masters in the pulpit. Then, too, the ice-bound scoffer had the courage to make himself seen, and to pretend that he who saw no future at all was the wisest of the prophets.

REVIVAL SPIRIT NEEDED.

This may appear to some of you to be much too charged a picture of the present religious state of Christendom. And, if conceded to be but partially accurate, I may be asked if I have thought of any counteraction or remedy. To which I respectfully reply that, if remedy there be, in my belief is must be found in our institutions of education. We must raise up a fresh class of the clergy, thoroughly fitted for the precise conflict to which they are called. I have reason to believe that the study of the arts, which made an impressive and zealous orator, have by some excellent people been regarded as utterly inconsistent with the character of a grave and pious preacher of the Gospel. It is the doctrine, only, which is essential. The manner of communication may be as it pleases God. The consequence of this sort of reasoning has been the production of many very worthy men as teachers, who never studied at all the modes of attracting the attention of their hearers, and who naturally left the experiment to take care of itself. What was the result? Gradual but silent secession, either to cherish indifference at home, or to look to more stimulating, if not so estimable preachers. One church, possessed of a star performer, is crowded to its utmost limits, while another, occupied by a far better but less eloquent man, is attended, possibly, by forty or fifty devoted friends and no more. Is it a matter of wonder that the innocent sufferer should be discouraged? He has missed his path. Why? Because, when he was taught, all that was inculcated as necessary was sound doctrine. The means of making it acceptable to the hearer were wholly overlooked. The demand of the present time is for sympathy, sorrowing, it may be, upon passion. In my humble opinion there never was a surer field for action to animate and confirm the shivering confidence of thousands in the pure doctrines of the Saviour than at this moment is presented in these United States. There is great need of a revival, and of successors even to such as Whitefield and Wesley to bring it about. I am an earnest advocate of a special school of instruction directed to this end alone. I want no extravagance, and still less the graces of the dancing-master, but rather the lofty consciousness of power skillfully devoted to the penetration into the innermost recesses of the mind and the confirmation of the reason, and a deep well of sympathy from which to heal the soreness of every laitering heart.

In saying what I have, I mean no offense to those whose province it has been heretofore to teach in this department. While I fully believe that in no country are to be found a greater proportionate number of pious, learned, faithful, and assiduous servants in the Church, I trust it will be no disparagement to them if I frankly confess a craving of many years for a warmer, a more effective, and a more sympathetic manner of communicating their valuable lessons both of law and love.

I know I shall be told, as I often have been, that there is no use of endeavoring to instruct the young to make them masters of the means of leading their fellowmen by oratory; that this is a natural gift acquired at birth, which can no more be created than taken away. To this I can only reply that, in my experience, many years ago, while officially visiting the primary schools in the town where I reside, I took some pains to observe the difference in progress between the children there taught to read. There I soon perceived that some learned quicker, and some better, than others, but that none were born readers, and none were unable to learn by teaching. I further discovered that one could do a great deal more with all scholars than another; but I nowhere discovered children able to read at first sight; or, if left alone to get on as best they could, proving good readers at once. So I have met with very bad readers coming from very good schools. As a general rule, the reading followed the will of the teacher. All this did not convince me that any one child was an orator, born like Minerva out of the brain of Jove. What is thus said of primary schools is equally applicable to all advanced teaching in this or other branches of knowledge. It will not be really effective unless the spirit of the teacher be communicated to his pupil as by an electric chain. This sort of teaching is the want of the present age. All the born speakers it has been my lot to hear have betrayed more or less deficiency. I can think of but one thoroughly accomplished speaker in the Commons during my early years, and he offends the hearer with confidence, springing from the most careful culture. I have heard many speak well who would have done much better if they had had good advice. Away, then, with all this nonsense about innate oratory or dancing-school instruction! The germs of this power may be more thickly sown in one man than in another, but the full development can only be the result of careful education, and when the full man comes forth before the view of his fellow-men, where shall you find a more efficient instrument of good, if only his antecedents have been certainly pure? His single voice may not only elevate the character of his own generation, but spread a healthy influence over that of many yet to come.

Neither let any one who ventures upon the study of this art be discouraged by the tone of disparagement which prevails in too many of our colleges. Let him remember that the great orator of Greece, Demosthenes, whose works are even now models of excellence well worth the study of all later generations, signally failed in his first effort betrayed to clumsiness in the proper mode of modulating his voice that he did not lose a moment to set about the correction of that single defect, and it was not till he was master of it that he trusted himself to speak again. He tells his own story very frankly, and it furnishes a good lesson to those who yet maintain oratory to be a gift and not an art, down to the present hour.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM AND IMPRESSIVE PREACHING.

Thus I have spoken of the necessity of a special attention to instruction in our colleges to promote the advance in public usefulness of two classes of men whom for different reasons the country greatly needs—the independent journalist and the impressive preacher. There is yet another and almost equally important demand upon them, which I have scarcely time or space left to explain so fully as it deserves. I refer directly to the considerable number of young men who desire to distinguish themselves in the conflicts waged at the bar, in the legislative forum, and on what we call the platform. If there be one quality more indispensable than another to distinction in these pursuits, it is that sharp mental discipline which shall seize at once upon the strong points in any discussion, and concentrate power upon these alone, giving no room to mere superfluities and redundance. The crying evil of the day, e sewhere no less than here, is the profuse outpouring in one indiscriminate mass of everything that may be said on a subject of the remotest degree relevant. This practice necessarily breeds frequent repetition of the same idea clothed in different words, and multiplication of words without any corresponding resource of thought. The effect is continuance of argument to an extent so indefinite as to exhaust the stoutest patience. Human life is not long enough to devote to great a portion of it to the study of any theoretical questions of it that it may be carried on with the severest friction. This abuse, which has latterly been creeping more and more into the high places of justice on both sides of the Atlantic, must, if carried on hereafter on the scale it has been of late years, make the proper administration of it more or less impracticable. This will ever tend to swell the mountains of trash heaped up in the columns of the Congressional records? What library will be ample enough to devote to so large and so rapidly increasing a mass a space which will not ultimately crowd out smaller and truly precious treasures? I trust I may be permitted to express my belief that this evil springs chiefly from defect early training. The really great speeches of antiquity, which have remained as models for imitation down to this day, are generally quite short. Those which are yet read, coming from the best speakers in centuries prior to ours one, are, most of them, within brief compass. The change has taken place in the present century. It is my own firm conviction that the ancient idea is the correct one. No speech, to be continually effective upon an audience, should exceed two hours in the delivering. It is more likely to lose than gain power as it proceeds beyond one hour. Concentration of thought is a heavier weapon than expansion, and leaves a deeper stamp on the memory.

But in here, you will ask me, admitting my view to be a just one, is your remedy for the defect? How can such loose habits of thought be concentrated? The answer is perfectly easy. You have the correction in your own hands. Let the primary discipline be thorough in the colleges of the country, and the taste of the educated class of the world will dictate the rest. They will award to the refined metal all the glory which its splendor deserves, and will leave the dross to be melted over for base uses in later times. But it is full time for me to take warning from my own precept.

My young friends, I have thus labored in my feeble way to place before you the views which I honestly entertain of the obligations of the hour, imposed upon the American institutions for advanced instruction in connection with peculiar proportions of their duty. I am myself the more impressed of their importance that I think I see another and a different era approaching in our national history. It no longer presents the image of a fresh bud; rather will it be that of the full flower. If I do not greatly err, the fearful events of the last few years, instead of leaving the integral structure of the State, have swept away, with a fiery besom, all those which threatened its solidity. The wondrous engines of power, contrived as if on purpose to overcome our greatest obstacles of space and time, are knitting a bond of interest a thousandfold more durable than the metal of which they are composed. The magnetic theatre is hung before my vision as I think of it!—a theatre upon which every gifted citizen, if truly inspired by the highest virtues implanted in humanity, may, in his brief career, help to confirm the noble prophecy of "Union and independence forever" held out by the great oracles of our early time. In contrast with this magnificent picture how chilling appear the modest aspirations of the statesmen of the past! They do indeed yet speak from their graves, in full warning of some of the dangers that may yet cross our path. Let their lessons of experience come in aid of the heroism of the hour! There is not a youth in the hearing of my voice at this moment, who, if he possess the requisite qualifications, may not contribute more directly to the happy destiny of America than did all its noblest orators upon that of either Greece or Rome. Shall the patriots, the holy teachers, the learned jurists, the inspired bards prove themselves equal to the commanding station which it may be the will of heaven to summon them to assume?

I trust that under the guidance of Divine Providence, by the zealous co-operation of all the noble institutions which are infusing the true spirit of honor, of justice, and of patriotism among the ever-growing millions of this yet youthful community, the day may yet arrive when the claim so rashly and prematurely made at the outset of our career may be ultimately confirmed by the spontaneous and accordant voices, not of ourselves, but of all exterior nations. Then, indeed, would we not claim, but modestly accept, their voluntary testimony, that we were, indeed, at last, deserving to be called "the most enlightened nation in the world!"

THE KEELY MOTOR.

IT IS NOT A NEW DISCOVERY—ANOTHER LETTER ON THE SUBJECT.

A correspondent writes to the *Sun* as follows:

I have received by mail from some unknown source a pamphlet entitled *The Keely Motor*. The first paragraph of this pamphlet is a quotation from a paper published by me some two years ago, in a New-York scientific journal. I know nothing of the Keely Motor nor any of the persons connected with it. But for the benefit of the public I will say that I have in practical operation, capable of doing useful work, a simple apparatus which generates a constant pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch, without heat, chemical or electrical action, or the employment of any other materials than a small quantity of air and water. I use this low pressure only for convenience, but can at pleasure increase it indefinitely in the same apparatus. I can assure the public that producing a pressure only limited by the strength of a generator, from no other source of power than a small quantity of cold water and air moving slowly thereto, is no "humbug," nor new discovery, but is a fact, long known to scientists and mathematicians. And, furthermore, the apparatus I have for effecting it cannot be patented by other parties. Respectfully yours,

A. ARNOLD.

TENAFLY, N. J., July 4, 1875.

MR. SAGE'S BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Orrin Sage, of Ware, Mass., in addition to legacies to members of his family and relatives, makes these public bequests: To Williams College, $20,000; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $10,000; the American Home Missionary Society and American Missionary Association, $5,000 each; the Congregational Society in Blandford, where Mr. Sage formerly lived, for a ministerial fund, $5,000; East Congregational Society at Ware, for a parsonage, $5,000; Town of Ware, for care of the cemetery, $3,000; Hamilton Normal Institute and Mount Holyoke Young Ladies' Seminary, $1,000 each.

HORSE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Wednesday says that a new horse disease has broken out in East Hartford, and several animals are stricken with it. It is entirely different from the epizootic, comes in a different attack, and so far as is known, is fatal. The hind part of the animal seems to become paralyzed, while he froths and foams at the mouth. No reason has yet been ascertained for the cause of the disease.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

THE LOADER-PRICE CONSPIRACY.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE RILEY—MR. BEECHER ON THE STAND—THE CASE SENT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY—PRICE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The Brooklyn scandal has not ended with the discharge of the Tilton-Beecher jury. The public are promised another installment of the case, or it would, perhaps, be more correct to say two installments—one the prosecution of Loader and Price for alleged perjury, the other the threatened prosecution of Henry Ward Beecher for perjury by Francis D. Moulton. The Loader-Price affair was before Justice Thomas M. Riley yesterday morning, and resulted in sending these two individuals before the Grand Jury. The same interest was manifested in this prosecution by the public as has hitherto been the case when Mr. Beecher himself was on trial. Every available inch of standing-room in the court-room was occupied long before 10 o'clock, but it was near 11 before the case of the People against Loader was called. Mr. Beecher, accompanied by his son, Col. Beecher, and by his counsel, Gen. Tracy, arrived at 10:20, and were at once shown to the Judge's private room. Frank Moulton entered the court accompanied by Gen. Pryor, at 10:30. Before the case was called Moulton had a brief interview with District Attorney Britton. Ex-Judge Morris, was in court, having been engaged in another case before Justice Riley, but he left the court-room before Loader's case was called, and did not return. Loader and Price were brought down from Raymond Street Jail by the Sheriff's officers, and they sat on opposite sides within the bar. The case of the people against Loader having been called, District Attorney Britton said he appeared for the prosecution, and that he was ready to proceed with the case. Mr. Logan appeared for Loader. Price was not represented by counsel.

MR. BEECHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Britton called Henry Ward Beecher to the stand, and when the court officer extended the Bible to him for the purpose of being sworn, Mr. Beecher declined to place his hand upon the volume, and, with the permission of the court, made the usual affirmation. Mr. Britton then handed to Mr. Beecher the affidavit made by Joseph Loader, and, having read it, he stated emphatically that the several allegations therein contained were untrue. He next read the affidavit made by Price, and in reply to a question put by Mr. Britton, said that there was not one word of truth in it.

Mr. Logan objected to the introduction of Price's affidavit, but Mr. Britton said he was about to try both men and make Price a principal in the case. Mr. Beecher's direct examination then concluded, and he was cross-examined by Mr. Logan. In reply to questions put by Mr. Logan he said that during 1868 and 1869 he was a friend of the Tilton family; that he was in the habit of visiting there quite frequently at certain seasons. His visits took place generally in the morning, and in the whole course of his acquaintance he paid only three or four visits in the evening. He had no recollection of having paid visits in the afternoon. He was on terms of considerable intimacy with the family, and during 1868 and 1869 he was not aware that any charges had been made against him in connection with Mrs. Tilton. He associated with her as a gentleman would with a lady. He sometimes kissed her, but not frequently. He usually met the family in the presence of each other, and sometimes kissed them, but not often. He declared positively that he never kissed Mrs. Tilton in the front hall. He had no knowledge of Loader, and had never seen him. He had no recollection that Mrs. Tilton ever met him at the front door more than once or twice, but she might have done so more frequently. During his visits to Mrs. Tilton he sometimes remained five minutes, sometimes half an hour, and sometimes an hour; half an hour or an hour was about the average. He sometimes had religious exercises with her when she was sick, but he never prayed with her except when she was ill. He could not recollect whether there was a sofa in the parlor, but such a thing was quite probable, and if there was one there, it was more than probable he had sat on it with her. Mr. Beecher further said his age was sixty-two, and that he was old enough to be Mrs. Tilton's father. He supposed that she had a high respect for him, and he is still of that opinion. Mr. Beecher then left the stand, and went out of the court-room.

GEN. PRYOR VINDICATED.

District Attorney Britton then said: If your Honor please, we will rest the case of the people on this testimony. Gen. Pryor was here this morning on the supposition that there was a subpœna for him. I take great pleasure in saying that there is not the slightest shadow of a ground for reflection upon Gen. Pryor in this case. I say this after a careful investigation. We all know Gen. Pryor as a high-toned upright gentleman; and as the public press has noticed his connection with this matter, I think it is due to him to say that he is a gentleman totally incapable of any improper connection with this case. He was called in incidentally when these affidavits were being drawn, but that he had no hand in the wrong done I am fully convinced.

Judge Riley—I am pleased to hear you speak so, Mr. Britton. From my knowledge of Gen. Pryor I quite agree with you.

Mr. Logan at this point rested for the defense. He said it had not been shown that the affidavits were to be used in a court of justice, or to be used in any judicial proceeding. The testimony showed that they were taken principally as statements in the form of an affidavit, and not with the intention of using them in court. They were not used in any court, no motion was made in them or any proceedings taken on them. The only thing that was done was that copies of the affidavits were handed to Judge Morris. The only material affidavit was the affidavit of Judge Morris, showing why these witnesses had been called in relation to the direct testimony. These affidavits were handed up to the Judge for no purpose at all; they were simply to show the court what they might be. The truth or falsity of them was not in question. The only question for the court to decide was whether it was proper to reopen the case and allow these witnesses to testify. "It must," continued Mr. Logan, "be shown that the affidavit was false, and that must be shown by more than one witness." He characterized Price's affidavit as perjury, and said that the District Attorney was going to use him against his client.

District Attorney Britton—You are mistaken. I merely asked that Price should be held with Loader.

Judge Riley—On the contrary, I think the District Attorney asked that Price should be held as a principal.

District Attorney Britton—I do not propose to use the testimony of one acknowledged perjurer against another perjurer.

Mr. Logan then asked Justice Riley to fix the amount of bail for his client, but the court declined, and said he would leave it to the discretion of the District Attorney.

PRICE COMMITTED.

John J. Price was then called. He said he was twenty-three years old, a native of England; that he resided at No. 230 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn; that he was by occupation an upholsterer.

Judge—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, in reference to the charge against you, guilty or not guilty?

Price—What is the charge?

Judge—Perjury.

Price—I acknowledge it.

Judge—I commit you to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Loader, on his voluntary examination, said he was forty-nine years old, born in London, England, lives at No. 401 McDonough street, occupation upholsterer. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of perjury. He was also held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both men were remanded to jail.

MR. BEECHER BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Immediately after the conclusion of the examination into the Loader and Price conspiracy before Justice Riley yesterday morning, Mr. Beecher appeared in the District Attorney's office and was received by Mr. Britton. At 12:30 o'clock he proceeded to the Grand Jury room, accompanied by Mr. Britton, to testify in the case of Loader and Price. It is said that he denied the allegations contained in the affidavits of Loader and Price. The Grand Jury, however, took no action yesterday. It is said that Mrs. Tilton is to come before them this morning. She appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Gen. Tracy, but the Grand Jury had at that time adjourned.

PRICE'S AFFIDAVIT.

Following are the material points of Price's affidavit:

"About three months ago I was working for Joseph Loader, No. 932 Fulton street, Brooklyn, when he said to me, 'How would you like to be a witness in the Beecher trial?' I replied I could not, as I knew nothing about it. He said, 'I'd like to, for I think it would be a fat thing.' The subject was then dropped, and I continued to work for Loader three or four weeks longer. I then left and went to work for Palmer & Boyden, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, New-York. I called in Loader's store about three weeks ago, and Loader said, 'If you would like to be a witness in the Beecher trial, now is your time.' He gave me Mr. Tilton's address, and told me to go and look at the house, so that I would know it."

Price next relates how he met a reporter of the New-York *Herald* in a billiard saloon; how that individual wanted to "pump him;" how he subsequently got a subpœna to attend as a witness at the trial; how he went to Mr. Shearman, and that gentleman having asked him what he knew about the Beecher case, he replied, "See my father and speak to him." Shearman wanted to take a "few notes," but Price would not let him have them. He next made his way, in company with a man named Edward Connor, to ex-Judge Morris' office. Tilton's attorney, and he gives the result of his interview with Mr. Morris in the following language:

Mr. Morris called me into the main office and introduced me to Gen. Pryor, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Moulton. Previous to this introduction I saw Mr. Loader, who was in the room, and Mr. Morris asked him if I was the man who had laid carpets with him at Mr. Tilton's house in October, 1869, and Loader replied, "Yes, he is the man," and at the same time he winked at me. Mr. Morris said, "We've got the boy now," and Loader said "Yes," and they all laughed. Loader asked Tilton if he did not remember that his house was pulled to pieces in the Fall of 1869, and Mr. Tilton replied that he thought he did have some recollection of it, and that the carpets on the parlor floor were all one color. Loader then talked about laying the carpets and explained it. Mr. Morris said, "Then you're the boy that saw the thing done in the act?" I can't say whether I made any answer to that or not; I had been drinking all the morning and was half intoxicated. I went into the small room and I found Gen. Pryor, Moulton, Morris, Tilton, and Loader there. Loader took a piece of paper and a pencil and began to draw a plan of a part of the interior of Tilton's house. Mr. Morris said, "Here, let me take that, and I will do it so that he can understand it." Morris took a sheet of paper and drew a plan with pen and ink, and explained to me and Loader the different positions of the rooms and told us to think over it and make it so that there should be no mistake. Morris wrote down on a slip as it was taken to another room to be copied. After it was copied it was read over to Loader and me by Mr. Morris, I think. Morris slapped me on the back and said, "Now, Price, we'll get at you." Then Morris drew out the affidavit for me, and I signed it and swore to it.

Price next states that Loader and himself were left in a small room together, and that Loader explained to him what he was to swear to. Mr. Morris then came in and said: "Well, boys, are you through?" After the affidavits were signed, Mr. Morris gave me $2 and told me to go out and take lunch. We returned to Mr. Morris' office at 2 o'clock, as we had agreed to with Mr. Morris. We waited for him until he had returned from court. Mr. Morris told me I'd better go out of town for that night, "for you'll have a crowd following you up," he said, and gave me $10, which, he said, was for cigar money, and introduced me to Joseph Pearsall, and told me to go with him and we'd have a good night's fun together, and that he had plenty of money to pay for everything.

* * * * * * *

The affidavit signed by me at Mr. Morris' office is false in every particular; I never was in Mr. Tilton's house in my life; I never saw Mrs. Tilton to my knowledge; I just told my father of this this morning; I went to his house in Schermerhorn street last night; he was not at home; I told him I did not want to go on the stand and take a false oath; Mr. Clifford that I wanted to make a statement before some responsible man, and he took me to Jackson S. Schultz, at the Park Bank, in New-York; I made this statement to him.

MOULTON'S EXPECTED ACTION.

It has been extensively reported in Brooklyn that Mr. Moulton intends to procure the indictment of Beecher for perjury, but he declines to say whether he has such intentions or not. Gen. Butler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and the fact that Moulton returned home suddenly in the morning, and had a conversation with Gen. Butler later in the day, is considered significant in this connection. Mr. Butler returned to the East last evening.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S GEMS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 26.

The sale of the Marlborough gems, announced for Monday next, affords a favorable opportunity for the study of a collection that has been famous for nearly a century. Apart

vs. Townshend, 5 Sim., 395; King of Spain vs. Machado, 4 Russ., 225; Cuff vs. Platell, 1o., 242; Bell vs. Cureton, 3 Myine & Keen, 503, 512.) But when a bill is dismissed for misjoinder of parties it settles nothing but that the suit cannot progress in that condition; and if the parties will not or cannot amend so as to remove that difficulty, the court will go no further, but will dismiss the bill. It does not and cannot, in the nature of things, conclude either party upon the merits of the matter in controversy, and the plaintiffs, or any one of them, should be at liberty to bring another bill, with proper parties, in regard to the subject matter of the first one. And the right to do this cannot be doubted when it appears plainly that the first was dismissed either for want of necessary parties or for a misjoinder of parties, or when by the terms of the decree the bill is dismissed without prejudice. (Storey's Eq. Pl., sec. 541.) But neither of these things appear in the present case. There are grounds stated in the demurrer which would, if sustained, be a bar to any other suit, to wit, staleness of the claim, statute of limitations, and long acquiescence in the possession and claim of title by defendants. It does not appear by the decree, or by the order sustaining the demurrer, on which of the grounds set out in the latter it was sustained or on what ground the bill was dismissed. As the record stands this decree might be pleaded successfully as a bar to any other bill brought by Eliza House or by Mary Hunter, her child, in assertion of her right to this lot, though we are of opinion that the only detect in the bill is that it shows no interest in Mary Hunter, while it does show a good cause for equitable relief on the part of Eliza House. If the decree had dismissed the bill without prejudice, (Storey's Equity Pleadings, sec. 541,) or had stated as the ground of dismissal the misjoinder of parties, or want of interest in two of them, we would have affirmed it; but to prevent what may be a great injustice we must reverse the present decree and remand it to the case, with direction to allow plaintiffs to amend their bill as they may be advised, and if they fail to do this within a reasonable time to dismiss it without prejudice.

EVIDENCE—TESTIMONY OF PARTIES FOR AND AGAINST EACH OTHER.

No. 6 (Original.)—*The State of Texas, complainant, vs. John Chiles.*—Bill in equity.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an application for an order that a subpœna issue for John Chiles, the defendant, in order that his deposition may be taken on behalf of the complainant. The proper disposition of the motion depends upon the solution of the question whether he can be required to testify by the other party. The provision of the act of Congress upon the subject is as follows:

SECTION 858. In the courts of the United States no witness shall be excluded in any action on account of color, or in any civil action because he is a party to or interested in the issue tried: Provided, That in actions by or against executors, administrators, or guardians, in which judgments may be rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other as to any transaction with or statement by the testator, intestate, or ward, unless called to testify thereto by the opposite party, or required to testify thereto by the court. In all other respects the laws of the State in which the court is held shall be the rules of decision as to the competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States in common law cases, and in equity and admiralty. (Rev. Stats. U. S., 162.)

It was a rule in equity of long standing that the complainant could examine the defendant as a witness, upon interrogatories, and that one defendant might examine another, but they could not examine the complainant without his consent, and the right to examine a co-defendant was attended with serious restrictions and embarrassment. (1 Smith's Chy. Pr., 343; 1 Greenleaf's Evidence, sec. 361; Eckford vs. DeKay, 6 Page, 565; Ashton vs. Parker, 14 Sim., 632; 2 Daniel's Chy. Pr., Perkins' ed., 1:65, p. 885, note. A bill of discovery was a dilatory and expensive measure.—2 Story's Eq., secs., 1485, 1489.) It was also less effectual than the examination of the defendant as a witness. In trials at law the system of exclusion was more rigid. The general rule of the common law was that no party to the record could be a witness for or against himself or for or against any other party to the suit. (1 Greenl., sections 329, 330.) This doctrine was attacked by Bentham in his work on evidence, published in 1825, with great force of reasoning. He maintained that in the character of competency no objections ought to be allowed. (Vol. 1, p. 3.) His views produced a deep impression in England, and became the subject of earnest discussion there. Subsequently they bore fruit. In "the County Courts Act," passed by Parliament in 1846, it was declared that "on the hearing or trial of any action, or on any other proceeding under this act, the parties thereto, their wives, and all other persons may be examined either on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant upon oath or solemn affirmation." This was a great alteration in the law from what it was before. After it had been tested for six years in the county courts and its wisdom approved, the rule was, in 1851, by a measure known as "Lord Brougham's Act," with a few exceptions not necessary to be stated, made applicable in all legal proceedings elsewhere. An able writer says: "Every eminent lawyer in Westminster Hall will readily admit that it has been productive of high y beneficial results." He adds: "In courts of law it has not only enabled very many honest persons to establish just claims, which, under the old system of exclusion, could never have been brought to trial with any hope of success, but it has deterred at least an equal number of dishonest men from attempting on the one hand to enforce a dishonest demand, and on the other, to set up a fictitious defense." The Common Law Commissioners, in their report upon the subject, said: "According to the concurrent testimony of the Bench, the profession, and the public, the new law is found to work admirably, and to contribute in an eminent degree to the administration of justice." (2 Taylor's Ev., § 1483.)

The innovation, it will be observed, has been adopted in some form in most, if not in all the States and Territories of our Union. (1 Greenleaf's Ev., section 329.) It is eminently remedial, and the language in which it is couched should be construed accordingly. A doubt has been suggested whether the enactment before us does not give merely a privilege to each party which may be availed of or not as a matter of choice, without conferring the right upon either to compel the other to testify. This view is too narrow and cannot be maintained. The rule of exclusion, in the courts of the United States, exc usion in any case on account of color, and in civil actions on account of interest or being a party. If either party offers to testify and is excluded by reason of being a party, there is certainly a clear infraction of the statute both as to its language and meaning. If either party calls the other and the latter's testimony is excluded upon this ground, is not the infraction equally clear? The language applies as well to one case as the other. Both are alike within its terms and meaning. We see no ground for a distinction. A doubt, the converse of the one suggested, might with equal propriety be insisted upon. Such a doubt in our view would have the same foundation and weight or sustained by an argument mutatis mutandis in the same terms. The same doubt and the same reasoning would apply as to colored witnesses. All such doubts rest upon an assumption unwarranted by anything in the statute. The case is one where the language is so clear and comprehensive that there is no room for construction, and the duty of the court is simply to give it effect according to the plain import of the words. There should be no construction where there is nothing to construe. (United States vs. Wilberger, 5 Wheat., p. 76.) But if there were doubt on the subject, the statute being remedial in its character, the doubt should be resolved in a liberal construction to enlarge as far as possible the existing evils. To permit parties to testify, and to limit the statute to this, would deprive it of half its efficacy, and that much the most beneficial part. When the testimony of one party is important to the other, there is, of course, unwillingness to give it, either voluntarily or under suggestion and leave to the party needing the evidence in such cases no choice but to forego it or fail back upon a bill of discovery. It is hardly credible that Congress, in departing from the long-established restriction as to parties to the record, intended to stop short of giving the full measure of relief. We can see no reason for such a limitation.

The purpose of the act in making the parties competent was, except as to those named in the proviso, to put them upon a footing of equality with other witnesses—all to be admissible to testify for themselves and compellable to testify for the other. The exclusion of the proviso rests upon considerations applicable to the subject. The order asked for will be made.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY SUIT.

In the suit of Martin Haas against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, confirmed the report of the Referee in favor of plaintiff for $4,748 03. The basis of the suit, as appears by the papers in the case, is that Haas and others were holders of nine bonds of the Kebo and Neosho Railroad Company, which bonds, plaintiff's claim, were at a premium of $15, or about thirteen per cent. The Kebo and Neosho Company leased their road to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and the latter issued to the Union Trust Company bonds to take up the old Kebo and Neosho Company bonds. Plaintiffs offered their bonds to be exchanged, but the Trust Company refused to exchange on the ground that the bonds were stolen from their President, Isaac H. Frothingham. The case was referred to ex-Judge Murray Hoffman, who found, as matter of fact, that the bonds in suit had been signed by the President and Secretary of the company, and came legitimately in o the possession of plaintiff for a valuable consideration; as matter of law, that so far as the bonds in question were concerned, the plaintiffs were bona fide holders; that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company was bound to exchange the bonds, and they having fallen in value from 92 to 42, defendant is liable to pay at the rate of $430 per share.

THE SUIT AGAINST THOMAS COMAN.

Application was made yesterday to Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, on the part of Thomas Coman, ex-Court-house Commissioner, for an extension of time. Mr. Peckham granted the request by extending the time for twenty days.

STRENGTHENING THE RING INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday handed in seven new indictments against William M. Tweed, Connolly, and King. The new bills are simply substitutes for indictments for obtaining money from the City Treasury by false pretenses found by the last Grand Jury. The District Attorney, as alleged, considered it prudent to strengthen the indictments somewhat, and for that reason had the new bills found and presented. The charges, however, are the same as those set forth in the indictments presented some days since, and contain no new developments in Ring matters. The indictments charge Tweed, Connolly, and their associates with obtaining fraudulently large sums of money from the City in connection with the corrupt operations of the New-York *Transcript* Company and New-York *Printing* Company, during the term of office of A. Oakey Hall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders as Settled.—Harden vs. Corbet; Harbison vs. Van Valkenburgh; Bayles vs. Kinsled; Lyon vs. Eldridge; Dodge vs. Hazlett; Baldwin vs. Cranshaw.

Le Roy vs Webb.—Decree as settled.

The People vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company.—In this case an order should be entered that interrogatories to the parties alleged to have violated the injunction order be filed, and directing a reference to Joseph Bosworth, Esq., to take the answers of said parties to the interrogatories, and such proofs as may be offered, and to report the same to the court.

Klein vs. Barry.—At the time of the removal of this action the Marine Court had jurisdiction of this class of actions, the removal was by consent, and I see no reason, therefore, for granting the motion; motion denied, with costs.

Barry vs. Klein.—Motion for reasons stated in the memorandum in Klein vs. Barry, Weetjen vs. St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. The General Term having refused to disturb the principal provisions of the injunction order, I do not feel warranted at this stage of the action in making an order increasing the amount of security; motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Farnham vs. Moir; Jefferson vs. Grot; Sibbins vs. Madan et al.; Barowsky vs. Winans; Paczieczek vs. Grier; Sonboru vs. Rabenstein; Paterson vs. McCune.

Farnham vs. Moir.—Motion granted; an allowance of five per cent. awarded.

Phelps, Jr. vs. Wilbeck.—Motion granted on payment of costs before notice of trial and $10 costs of this motion. The judgment, execution, and all proceedings thereunder to stand as security.

Stanton vs. Northern Pacific Railroad.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event. Memorandum.

Wheelwright vs. Mites.—Motion granted. Reference ordered.

Southworth vs. Westbrook.—Motion granted and reference ordered to Frank Rudd, Esq., to hear and date mine.

Morrey vs. Borges.—Motion granted upon payment within five days of all the costs of the action to date and $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Atterberg vs. Stevens.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Licht vs. Rogge.—Motion granted and reference ordered to John H. Lewis, Esq.

Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson.—Motion to vacate stay granted, but suppress commission, and to dismiss action denied, no costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Kelly.—The proof of service is insufficient.

Noonan vs. Swift.—I see no way to avoid a reference. Swift is entitled to some compensation for the collection from Dumphy, and the value of his services can only be liquidated by a reference. Let it be referred to Frank Rudd, Esq., to take proof and report.

Jouve vs. Schenck.—Motion granted, without costs to either party. Order to be entered accordingly.

Mullany vs. Freeman.—The Referee's report is required for examination before it can be confirmed.

Hines vs. House.—The court should appoint a Referee. Let such an order be prepared.

Feckham vs. Clark.—Motion granted with reference ordered.

Persons granted with $10 costs.—Bach vs. Hauck; Jones vs. Russell; Greer vs. Carr.

Phelan vs. Collender.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ullman vs. Haas.—Extra allowance of $250 awarded to plaintiff.

In the matter of the arbitration between Louis Napoleon Larochette vs. R. Larochette.—Award confirmed and judgment ordered.

Guerra vs. Guerra.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Genereese.—The testimony taken and the proceedings before the Referee must be annexed to his report before any action can be taken looking to confirmation.

Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson.—Whatever may be the phraseology of the complaint, the action is substantially for money in the defendant's hands belonging to the plaintiff; for which he has failed but is found to account; this is not altered by his having converted such moneys to his own use. The gist of the action, in a legal point of view, is that the examination of a long account is involved, and that the action should be referred; motion granted and referred to Frank Rudd, Esq.

Stern vs. Stern.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

The National Trust Company of the City of New-York vs. Roberts et al.—Motion of defendants denied, with $10 costs, order to be entered on notice. In the meantime let the proceedings be stayed on the part of the plaintiff until the order is settled and entered.

Mellick, Jr., et al. vs. Wood, Jr.—Reference ordered, order to be settled on notice.

Wildbrett vs. Wilprett.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment ordered for the plaintiff, according to the prayer of the complaint.

Callaghan vs. Callaghan.—Motion granted. If the defendant wishes a reduction of alimony, a motion should be made by him for that purpose, founded upon further evidence of the want of ability to pay.

Van Zile vs. Van Zile.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.—The motion to set aside and vacate the judgment entered in this case must be denied, with $10 costs. The order to be entered herein must recite all the papers used on the motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Crawford vs. McKeon.—Plaintiff's affidavit, which is undenied, shows that this is a referable case.

Jones vs. Jones.—Application granted.

Wolfe vs. Francis.—Seen memorandum for counsel.

Williams vs. Godken.—Preliminary examination overruled and examination ordered.

The German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Silbersteen.—Motion for stay denied.

Schnickert vs. Schnickert.—Motion granted.

Nien vs. Werren.—Order granted.

Dreyer vs. Thompson.—Application for judgment granted.

Keogh vs. Cole.—Motion granted.

Vance vs. Baldwin.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Kearney.—Application denied.

THE DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. EMBEZZLEMENT.

A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Barrett, to vacate the order of arrest heretofore issued against Ella Shaw in the suit brought against her by Duncan, Sherman & Co. As already published in THE TIMES, an employe of Duncan, Sherman & Co., named Leslie, embezzled about $23,000, which he swore he transferred to Ella Shaw with a knowledge on her part that it had come from Duncan, Sherman & Co. The motion to vacate the order of arrest was made by Mr. Daniel C. Briggs, District Attorney of Westchester County. He contended that the affidavits on which the order of arrest was issued against his client were insufficient, in that they stated conclusions instead of facts; that they contained no allegation that the defendant knew the money had been wrongfully taken from Duncan, Sherman & Co., or that she had done any act in relation to it which constituted a tort within the meaning of section 179 of the Code, authorizing civil arrests. In addition to the alleged defects in the plaintiff's affidavit (which was that of Leslie, and unsustained by any affidavit from Duncan, Sherman & Co.) Mr. Briggs moved to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that the defendant was a married woman, the wife of one Garrett Kating. To sustain this last point numerous affidavits were read to the effect that for years past the defendant has lived with Kating as his wife, was recognized by him as such, and was so recognized by all to whom they were known, and by the respective families of both her and her husband. Counsel for Duncan, Sherman & Co. asked for time to answer the affidavits of defendant in relation to her being a married woman, and Judge Barrett granted an adjournment until to-morrow.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
14—	National Fire Ins. Co. vs. Barry, &c. (No. 1)	92—	Carter vs. Baldwin.
15—	Same vs. Same. (No. 2)	93—	Valentine vs. Hennessy, &c.
36—	Industrial Ex. Co. vs. Morgenthau.	94—	Nelson vs. Thwing.
48—	Life Association of America vs. Rhodes.	113—	Archer, Jr. vs. Looney.
63—	Matter of Foster.	139—	Soper vs. McCormack, &c. (three motions.)
64—	Matter of Voorhees.	144—	Whitehead vs. Kenney, &c.
65—	Matter of Kaufman.	166—	Eaton vs. Belden.
67—	Goodridge vs. Love, &c.	170—	Matter of Fowler, Justice, &c.
69—	Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.		
77—	Hubbard vs. Evers, &c.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James G. Twiss, robbery.
Timothy Hanley, John Luby, James Houghtalin, burglary.
Frank Williams, burglary.
Alexander Anuester, burglary.
William Leonard, felonious assault and battery.
John Crilly, felonious assault and battery.
William Cahill, grand larceny.
Rosanna McMullin, grand larceny.
William Lynch, Joseph Manley, grand larceny.
Max Muschuer, grand larceny.
John M. Morrill, grand larceny.
James G. King, grand larceny.
Edward Harrington, petit larceny.
John Brennan, Joseph Fields, John Fields, burglary.
Charles Boyle, petit larceny.

COURT NOTES.

No further criminal business will be taken up in the United States Circuit Court until Friday, the 16th inst.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Joseph Warren pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Patrick J. Ryan, who stole $50 from a cousin, but returned the better portion of it, was sent to the same institution for three months.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the application of the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, granted a temporary injunction restraining the Dock Department from driving spiles on the north side of pier No. 41.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

21	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103	100
100	Western Union	80⅜	100
300	do	80⅝	100
200	do	80⅜	100
500	do	80⅜	200
200	do	80⅜	1300
40	do	80	300
200	do	80⅞	1200
1000	do	80¾	1900
1700	do	80¼	1100
100	Erie Railway	15	1100
100	do	15⅛	1400
200	do	15	500
200	do	14⅞	200
2100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	200
300	do	40⅞	100
800	do	40¾	100
400	do	40¾	100
900	do	40¾	200
100	do	40⅝	200
100	do	40⅝	100
300	do	40⅝	100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123	$1,500
500	do	122⅞	500
1,000	do	122	2,000
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, '67.	123⅛	37,000
2,000	do	123⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	100⅛	1400
5,000	Chi. & A. Inc.	103	800
2,000	C. & N. W. C.	96	300
7,000	S. J. C. 1st, C.	105¼	100
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	102	1000
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st, C.	103¾	300
2,000	H. & St. Jo. 6s,	86	100
	Conv.	b. c. 82	300
6	Bank of Com'ce.	122	200
44	Phœnix Bank	98½	500
20	Bank N. Am.	98	100
113	Del. & H. Canal.	122	600
10	American Ex.	87½	1300
800	Erie Railway.	b.c. 15	400
100	do	c. 15	1600
200	do	c. 15	500
200	do	b3. 15⅛	100
200	do	15⅜	1000
1100	W. U. Tel.	b. c. 80⅜	400
400	do	s3. 80⅜	100
300	do	80¼	400
300	do	80⅜	3300
100	Erie Railway.	s3. 15	1100
500	Mar, L. & M., As.	s3. 12⅞	1300
500	do	s10. 14⅞	100
200	do	b3. 15	500
200	do	14⅞	200
2100	Pacific Mail	40⅞	200
300	do	c. 40⅞	100
800	do	40¾	100
400	do	s3. 40¾	100
100	do	40¾	100
100	do	b3. 40⅝	100
300	do	b3. 40⅝	100

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	117⅞	$8,000
	b. c.	117⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	102⅞	600
15,000	Un. P. 7s L. G.	99⅝	600
1,000	M. S. & P. G.	99½	600
75,000	Mor. & E. Con.	103⅞	100
	50 D. & H. C. Co.	b.c. 122	300
300	M. L. & M. A. Pd.	b.c. 12⅜	200
500	do	b.c. 12⅞	300
500	M. L. & M. P. A.	12⅞	100
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	b.c. 103	400
100	Erie Railway.	b.c. s3. 15⅛	300
300	Un. Pacific	b.c. 75⅜	800
100	do	b.c. 75⅜	1000
100	C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 50¼	400
300	W. Un. Tel.	b.c. 80¾	1100
1200	do	b3. 80⅞	100
600	do	s3. 80⅞	100
2300	do	80⅞	100
500	do	s3. 80⅞	100
1000	do	80⅞	200
100	do	b3. 80⅞	1100
300	do	80⅞	500
2900	Western Union	80⅞	100
1000	do	b3. 80⅞	100
1000	do	b3. 81	100
900	do	81	300
1000	do	81⅞	300
1000	do	b3. 81	300
1000	do	s3. 80⅞	100
1000	do	80⅞	400
300	do	80⅞	100
300	do	80⅞	200
1600	Mar. L. & M., as-t pd.	b. c. 12⅞	100
100	Harlem	131	6
65	do	b. c. 131¼	20
115	U. Pacific	b. c. 75⅜	200
100	do	b3. 75⅜	200
100	do	75⅜	400
32	N. J. Central	b. c. 110⅜	300
10	T., W. & W.	b. c. 5⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000	Western Union	80¾	200
100	do	b10. 80⅝	500
200	do	s3. 80⅝	500
1200	do	80⅜	100
800	do	s3. 80⅜	1800
500	do	c. 80⅜	100
1000	do	s3. 80⅜	300
100	Pacific Mail	41⅛	600
1800	do	41⅞	200
300	do	41⅞	200
800	do	41⅞	200
200	Erie Railway.	b3. 15¼	400
100	do	c. 15⅛	200
200	Union Pacific	75¾	400
100	do	b3. 75¾	100

SECOND BOARD—3 P. M.

$3,000	Ga. 7s, Gold	94	100
5,000	Tenn. 6s new	49¼	500
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	93¾	1000
100	American Ex.	87½	1500
200	Mar. L. & M., Assessm't paid.	13	2300
500	Mar, L. & M., Assessment paid.	12⅞	1300
500	do	13	200
1000	do	13	200
100	do	13⅛	300
200	do	b10. 13⅛	300
2900	Western Union	80⅞	100
1000	do	b3. 80⅞	100
1000	do	b3. 81	100
900	do	81	300
1000	do	81⅞	300
1000	do	b3. 81	300
1000	do	s3. 80⅞	400
300	do	80⅞	200
500	do	80⅞	100
1000	do	s3. 80⅞	100
1000	do	80⅞	100
1700	do	80⅞	100
1500	do	81	500
1000	do	81⅛	500
1200	Lake Shore	b3. 60½	100
600	do	60½	200
400	do	s3. 60¾	400
500	do	s3. 60¾	100
1000	do	60¾	100
1000	do	s3. 60¼	400
100	do	60⅜	26
100	do	b3. 60⅜	100
100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	103⅞	200
400	C., M. & St. P.	b. c. 90⅝	600
100	do	b3. 90⅝	100
200	do	b3. 90⅝	100
100	do	90⅝	100
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

In order to comply with the demands of numerous correspondents who write from all parts of the country, we have now reprinted, for the third time, last Saturday's edition of THE TIMES containing a review of the Beecher case. Copies may be had at the publication office.

The pew-holders of Plymouth Church held a meeting last night at which they decided upon making a very substantial increase to Mr. BEECHER'S salary for the present year. The sum was raised from $25,000 to $100,000. This was done in consideration of the expenses incidental to the recent trial. Mr. SAGE and other gentlemen declared that Plymouth Church would stand by its Pastor to the last; and decidedly Mr. BEECHER has no cause to complain of it. In the course of the proceedings last night, Mr. R. W. RAYMOND uttered what he called some "burning words," which we must take leave to characterize as burning nonsense. He said, among other things, that the review of the Beecher trial, which we published last Saturday, was "based on alterations of dates and documents." Easily said, Mr. RAYMOND; but prove it. Prove even *one* alteration of date or document, and then we may begin to think that you have paid some attention to the facts. We, on our parts, stand prepared at any time to prove the strict accuracy of the article in question. Another member stated that the article was "written by THEODORE TILTON." Hisses and groans. Can we wonder that these Plymouth brethren get into so many scrapes, when they toss assertions about in this wild way? Some of them seem to have so little sense of the truth that it is enough to make Brother SHEARMAN weep to behold their perversity. The fact is—we may mention it to our friend of last night in confidence—we have not been so much taken by the behavior of any of the former or present brethren as to invite them to contribute to these columns. Their style may be immensely successful in Brooklyn; it would never do for us.

A great deal of interest is felt, and very naturally, in the new invention for superseding coal and steam, which is at present known as the "Keeley motor." The statement that it is produced from air and water throws no light on the nature of the discovery, for the constituents of these elements are no secret, and they have been combined and recombined by chemists for a very long period without producing any wonderful results. Mr. KEELEY says that he can run a train of cars from Philadelphia to New-York with a pint of water as his motive power. When he does that, it will be admitted that we have entered upon a new and wonderful era in the history of the world—though, after all, the invention would not be more wonderful in itself than the electric telegraph. A correspondent writes to the *Sun* to say that he has produced an apparatus which is capable of being worked to almost any limits by the same agencies as those described by Mr. KEELEY. We should be glad to see these statements tested by competent scientific men, for it is clear that the investigations of "interviewers" and reporters cannot help us to arrive at the knowledge of the truth. Are Mr. KEELEY and Mr. ARNOLD willing to submit their inventions to the only examination which can be decisive?

Everybody in England who has been collecting "articles of *vertu*" sees very clearly that this is a good time to sell them, for the general public is in the humor for buying curiosities, which may not last long, but which, while it does last, is bringing in golden harvests to the collectors. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH is "selling off," and Mr. GLADSTONE has already found a good market for his odds and ends. His Wedgwood ware brought more than the value of its weight in gold. A slop-basin was sold for £54, and a tea service brought £438. The total sum realized by the three days' sale was £5,815, or over $29,000 in gold. Probably the collection did not cost originally one-third as much. Any of our readers who happen to have any old china which they wish to exchange for gold pieces had better bring it out before the new mania passes over.

The position of a bank Cashier does not seem to be a particularly enviable one at this moment. The plan of going to his house at night, gagging him, and dragging him with a halter round his neck to the bank safe, and making him open it, has been found to answer so well that it is being pursued as a trade in various parts of the country. We report this morning a raid of this kind which was made upon the Barre National Bank, Vermont. The Cashier was seized, his wife and daughter were gagged, and the robbers, four in number, dragged their captive to the bank vault. But there was a chronometer lock which defied all their ingenuity, and consequently they had to depart without the prize they had come to seek. Of course, the Police have not been able to find the four men, any more than they have found the man who shot Mr. SCHUTE, over in Brooklyn, or CHARLEY ROSS, or the Nathan murderer. In these days, the criminal classes are more than a match for the agents of the law.

The Messrs. HARPERS having obtained an early copy of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S new poem, read at the celebration at Bowdoin College to-day, it appears in their *Magazine* for August. We print it this morning. The poem is full of tender feeling, and contains many most musical and beautiful lines. Here and there the finish which we are accustomed to look for in all the productions of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S muse is absent; there are some halting and some very prosaic lines. The same defect, by the by, may be noticed in TENNYSON'S *Queen Mary*—a curious fact, considering that these two works come from the most accomplished poets of the day. Imperfect workmanship, at any rate, no one looks for when the workmen are TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW. But Mr. LONGFELLOW'S poem, taken as a whole, is worthy of his great name, and our readers owe their thanks to the Messrs. HARPER for this opportunity of perusing it in a correct form.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Occurrences of more than usual importance have lately renewed the discussion in several commercial and manufacturing countries of what are ordinarily termed the "rights of labor." The long and disastrous strike among the iron miners of South Wales in England; the equally obstinate, though not so injurious, strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania; strikes of considerable extent in Germany and Austria, combined with the general depression of trade and the necessity which has been strongly felt of being able to secure cheaper production, have awakened a general interest in the demands of workmen for wages. The subject is not a simple one, and no intelligent and just mind can approach it without feeling its difficulties.

It is a commonly accepted theory with a certain class of political economists that the real interests of employer and employed are identical, and that, if only such interests were consulted on both sides, there would be substantial harmony. But whether this theory is correct or not, it is certain that the apparent and immediate interests of the two classes are not identical, and it is by these, rather than by remoter considerations, that men are for the most part, and necessarily, influenced. The interest which the laborer most keenly feels is that which he has in getting all that he possibly can for his labor in the shortest possible time. It may be that if wages are too high, the product of his labor will fail to find a market, the demand for his labor will be reduced, and he will in the long run be the poorer. But few laborers can or will follow a line of reasoning so far as this. They will generally say, "That is for the employer to see to. He will not pay us enough to produce such a result; it is our interest to compel him to pay all he will." On the other hand, if an employer is told that the payment of too low wages reduces the quality of workmanship and tends to weaken him in competition with other employers, he may recognize the truth, and be in part guided by it, but he will ordinarily press his men just as far as he thinks it is safe to do so.

Now the question of the rights of labor arises in the course of the conflict between the two classes to which this state of things gives rise. The single laborer is at a disadvantage in this conflict. He has nothing to oppose to his employer but the refusal to work, and the work which any one man may do can be generally disregarded by an employer, who can reasonably expect to replace it. Moreover, the laborer's work for one day or a number of days, withheld from sale, is lost to him forever. The employer can keep his goods; the laborer cannot keep his labor. Every idle day consumes a stock of wages already laid up, or places a lien on future wages. It is notorious that these facts kept the laborer down so long as he could not or would not combine with other laborers, and the history of the relations of employer and employed is one of gross and cruel oppression so long as the employer controlled everything. When laborers joined together and refused in a body to work, and clubbed their savings to support each other out of work, a strike became a formidable thing, and the condition of the laboring class was rapidly and largely bettered.

But now they, in their turn, are becoming oppressors. A bill is before the English House of Commons amending the law of conspiracy, as it relates to employes. The trades-unions demand that it shall be so framed that no act shall be, under the law, punishable as a conspiracy, unless such act, if committed by one person only, shall be punishable as a crime. This seems to be fair; but it is in reality an effort to legalize the most outrageous injustice, and to place employers at the mercy of trades-unions when the latter may be guilty of acts manifestly without excuse. The real demand of the trades-unions in this case is that combinations to break contracts with employers shall not be punishable. A breach of contract by an individual is not punishable; it is simply a ground for a suit to recover damages. Therefore a combination for breach of contract, according to the trades unions, ought not to be a matter for punishment. But it is obvious that such a provision would leave an employer helpless to protect himself against a great wrong. Suppose an employer, having contracts with a large number of workmen at certain wages, engages to produce a quantity of goods at a fixed price, calculated on his ability to rely on the fulfillment of these contracts. Now, if one of his workmen breaks his contract, the employer can afford to let it pass; but if all break them, he may lose heavily, without remedy or power of prevention, for he can gain nothing by suing the single workmen, and he cannot sue the trades-union. He himself, however, may be held to account if he fails to keep his engagement, and he can be made to pay damages. Employers ought to be able to prevent such an injustice by having the power to hold their men by fear of punishment, since nothing else can hold them. We explain this case, because the position of the English trades-unions finds approval here, and because the laws of some of the States are very defective in this regard. As workmen are in law free to contract or not, as they may elect, they cannot object to being obliged, by the only means practicable, to observe their contracts. And this is the more necessary since the uncertainty of labor in later times is gradually leading to the introduction of contracts with laborers for considerable periods.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The fifty-fourth annual report of the Mercantile Library Association has just been issued, and it contains a number of facts which will be interesting to the public. During the year ending May 31 there were not less than 10,287 persons who were entitled to the use of the society's library and reading-room. Of these the active and subscribing members numbered 8,388, which, although somewhat less than was shown in the report for 1874, is still considerable. The issue of books in the circulation department averaged 666 daily, or a total for the year of 203,145; while the number of references made in the library for the same period was 7,322.

The facts thus briefly stated are important in two respects. They show, in the first place, the need that exists in this City for such an institution as the Mercantile Library; and, in the second, that a diminution in the list of subscribers indicates something which ought to be explained, and, if possible, remedied. Complaints are frequently being made, and, as we shall see, with some justification, that the management of the library is not all that could be desired. It must be quite evident, as the Directors admit, to any one who will pay it a visit, that the building itself is quite unfit for the purposes to which it is applied. The library is inconvenient in every respect. It provides none of the accommodations which ought to be found in such a place. But, worse than that, it is not safe. In the event of fire, the prospect of saving anything like a large part of the contents would be almost hopeless. The collection itself numbers more than one hundred and fifty thousand volumes, on paper. It is necessary to add this qualification, for it is notorious among the members that applications for the use of many old and standard books whose titles appear in the catalogue are constantly being made in vain. The popular works are those in the region of fiction or light literature, and the bulk of the collection consists of these; but in weightier subjects the library is, although it ought not to be, comparatively useless. Whether the valuable works which are often wanted but never obtained are really in existence now as a part of the property of the association, is a question which the members cannot get answered. All they know is that the names are still kept in the catalogues, and that the works themselves are never to be had.

These are matters which might easily be remedied by a better administration, and by a more active and energetic co-operation on the part of the members. Even the erection of a new and more suitable building ought not to be a matter of insuperable difficulty, if only it can be shown that the management is deserving of public confidence. But here there is a little difficulty. The library is closed upon the most frivolous pretexts. Anything in the shape of a holiday is an excuse for locking the doors—and at the present moment, not only are the members suffering a month's exclusion from the place, but the Directors have actually rented it to somebody else, for a purpose publicly unknown. No explanation has been proffered to the members for this extraordinary conduct; all they can learn on application is that the reading-room is let, and that a private firm is in possession of it.

All this suggests the question whether the time has not come for the people of New-York to found a public library which shall be worthy of the mercantile metropolis of the country. We have at present nine great libraries—the Astor, the Apprentices', Columbia College, the Eclectic, the Historical Society's, the Municipal, the Mercantile, the Society, and that of the Union Theological Seminary; but some of these are clearly not public in any sense, and none of them fulfill the requirements of a library for the people. The question is one of great importance, and although the difficulties of solving it are increased by delay, no adequate attention has yet been given to it. Throughout the whole of the United States, there are only nine libraries which contain each more than one hundred thousand volumes. In Europe there are nearly a hundred such libraries. Paris alone has seven of them. We are quite aware of the arguments that would probably be advanced against this comparison, but there is no reason why the contrast should be so great. There are many libraries in Europe with from fifty thousand to ninety thousand volumes which a few years ago had no existence at all. They have sprung into existence in response to the requirements of the present generation, and have been accumulated either by private enterprise alone, or by that combined with the assistance of public money. If the people of New-York propose to wait for the time when there will rise up a loud popular demand for a public library, that day will never come. It is not one of those things about which much excitement can be aroused. But it is none the less a necessity to a civilized and cultured community. The number of persons who, for lack of anything better, fall back upon the small resources that are now available to them, is a proof that a good public library would be well used. It ought, indeed, to be one of the most prominent institutions in this City. We could name several places of more recent origin than New-York, and of far less commercial importance, which are a long way in advance of it in the facilities they offer to their citizens in the field of literature. It is not necessary that we should in this instance enumerate the details by which any of these institutions have been founded, though at the proper time it may be well to take advantage of the experiences of others. For the present it would suffice for the people of New-York to give due attention to the subject. If that point were reached, we feel assured that the existence of a public library, which should be at once an ornament to the City and the just pride of the citizens, would not be long delayed.

INVESTIGATING THE SPIRITS.

It is seriously proposed in Russia to investigate what is called the spiritualistic phenomena. It appears that the Imperial Society of Experimentalists in Physics, attached to the University of St. Petersburg, have appointed a committee for this purpose, and Mr. ALEXANDER AKSAKOFF, who signs himself "Counselor of State in the Imperial Chancellary of St. Petersburg," addresses an appeal to American "mediums," asking them to go over and be investigated. This looks like business. It is more especially business-like when we see that the appeal is seconded by a card of invitation by a resident committee, who are to examine candidates for the Russian inquiry and certify to their good character and supernatural gifts, or "mediatic powers," as the new lingo has it. Here is a chance for the wonder-workers of our land to make a trip to St. Petersburg, free of cost, and get a certificate from an imperial society—if they can prove their possession of gifts. Russia has had much experience with these modern seers. HOME, who seems to have been very lucky with the crowned heads, made a Russian campaign or two which brought him money and many handsome presents. He gave *séances* in the palaces of the great, and it was even whispered that he numbered among his disciples some of the imperial family and State functionaries who were very high indeed. It was HOME, we believe, who consented to be wafted in and out of windows by spirit blasts, ascended to the ceiling of rooms without material aid, and remained suspended in the air when the table on which he stood was removed from beneath him.

To people who have seen these marvels, the sleight-of-hand tricks of the DAVENPORTS and EDDYS will appear rather tame. And we are expressly told that "the upper classes" in Russia have taken hold of this subject in earnest, and to gratify such as they the investigation is ordered. Happy upper classes! they shall have a ship-load of mediums; and may they long keep them in Russia. In the interest of these performers, it is complained that their pretensions have never been fairly investigated here, and Mr. AKSAKOFF thinks that it would be a disgrace to "progressed America" if the Muscovites should anticipate us in such a momentous enterprise. The complaint, however, should be directed against the professors of Spiritualism. There has been enough scientific and careful examination whenever the Spiritualists have permitted it. Indeed, the protest of these people has been that there was too much investigation. It was too much of this that broke up the "Katie King" business in Philadelphia, and sent some idle impostors to the right-about by a single exposure. Such frauds as that in Philadelphia were accepted as genuine by the spiritualistic fraternity until they were exposed. Up to the very last moment of their immunity from detection, the "Katie King" mountebanks were indorsed by so honest and able a man as ROBERT DALE OWEN. In a lonely hamlet in Vermont is another precious humbug, a stalwart farmer, who gets himself into a mediumistic state, as it is called, and produces from behind a curtain, in a dark room, a series of phantoms, materialized ghosts of the dead, and, for aught we know, the veritable Mumbo Jumbo of African sorcery. The "tests" of their delusive trickery are foolish in the extreme. Non-believers are kept at a distance; the show is carried on in a darkness made visible by a lamp concealed in a box in a corner of the room. Yet the gulls have been flying thither from all parts of the United States. These are the loudest to cackle for an investigation, which is invariably refused. Meanwhile, the thrifty family make more money by showing "spirits" and dreaming dreams than they could ever wring from the sterile soil of their New-England farm. They don't want any investigation.

We shall look for the report of the St. Petersburg commission with but languid interest. It is easy to predict what it will be, if the investigators are not deluded and humbugged. In this country, at least, nearly all the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism have been rationally explained. One by one the various tricks which were supposed to have been performed by the spirits of the dead have been successfully imitated by ingenious jugglers who professed to use nothing in their exhibition but dexterity and a little machinery. Multitudes of exposures have been made of performing "mediums," whose marvelous phenomena were simple enough when laid bare to the public. The fact is that thousands go to these *séances* in such a receptive and gullible state that a slight deception cheats them so completely that they believe even more than is expected of them. Poor Mr. OWEN really thought that he saw a spirit rise up through a solid floor, when he only beheld a young woman in white emerge from a black cloth behind which she had crouched. Of course it needs no imperial commission to tell us that the bad grammar, bosh, and balderdash detailed to delighted idiots are not the utterances of DEMOSTHENES, BYRON, or DANIEL WEBSTER. The cheats who sit on housetops communing with the Pleiades and ROGER BACON need not go to St. Petersburg for examination. These, and such as these, will be forever challenging the investigation from which they continually escape. Their followers are not to be convinced by any exposure short of an explosion. They belong to the class of persons whose folly never deserts them, even though they be brayed in a mortar.

THE UNKNOWN SEA.

The recent dispatch of the British Arctic expedition, with the best preparations which science and experience could afford, is an event not to be passed over in the maritime history of our race. From the century since the old Norse pirate followed his three crows out over the unknown ocean till he discovered Iceland, and the bold voyages of Norwegian rovers to the coasts of New-England, every branch of the race has been inspired with a passion for exploring dangerous and unknown seas. It would seem that the existence of any sea or land, unattainable and impassable, was a kind of defiance to the Viking blood in our veins, and that we could not rest till the unknown was explored and the dangers conquered. Afar in the north there is one desolate region, given up to eternal snow and storm, only traversed by the bear and reindeer, which has thus far defied the boldest of our explorers. Many gallant lives have been sacrificed to reach it, and considerable sums of money expended in vain. The mystery of the Polar region is unsolved. Whether there the various currents meet, and the warm return-water from the equator causes an open sea, is more than doubtful. More probable is it that inexperienced navigators have been misled by the so-called "water-sky," and that really eternal ice and snow stretch to the very poles, only to be reached by sledge-journeys made from the ship as a base, after Winter has frozen it in its icy dock. Many American and English navigators, however, still have faith in the open sea, and the new expedition, we believe, starts with confidence in the possibility of reaching it. They have before them, to incite them on, the trophies of the American expedition, whose vessel—the *Polaris*—reached the most northerly point ever attained by a ship—82° 16′; probably the most northerly point of Greenland.

Within the past few years, a remarkable number of these expeditions have been made by the Teutonic race. Apart from the English and American, with which our readers are familiar, there was the Austrian expedition of 1872, and the Swedish of the same year, neither of which added materially to our knowledge of this unexplored region; and, most remarkable of all, the German Arctic exploration of the coasts of East Greenland in 1869-70. Nothing in the most thrilling Arctic adventures can equal the experiences of the crew of one of these vessels—the *Hansa*—which, abandoning their ruined vessel, floated on an ice-floe some five hundred miles down the coast of Greenland, escaping almost miraculously iceberg and storm and all the tremendous convulsions to which their frail raft was liable, until finally they took to their boats, and just avoided death by starvation in reaching the mission stations on the southernmost point of Greenland. The other vessel, the *Germania*, wintered far to the north on this coast, and was enabled to send a sledging party, who drew their own sledge, under immense difficulties, to the most northerly point ever reached on the coast, or about 77°. This company had the time and means to make many additions to our scientific knowledge of the Arctic regions. And yet one feels, in reading of these and the Austrian explorations, that there is a kind of bungling in the preparations, and ignorance in the matters of outfit, which our expeditions do not show. The truth is that English and Americans have had a much larger experience in these arduous explorations than any other nations, and tradition teaches much which science does not at once suggest. It should be observed, however, that the modern inventions in preserving fresh meat and vegetables have entirely removed one great danger of Arctic voyages—the scurvy—and the three months' night now inspires no terror. There are dangers, however, which no science or foresight can avert. The terrific power of the ice, when storms or tides force the floating ice against the more fixed ice near the shore, is something which all man's art cannot guard against. The physical vigor, too, for making land journeys against the most tremendous storms, in deep snow, and with the thermometer at 27° below zero, is something that will always be wanting in the human race.

In this, however, the employment of Esquimaux dogs will give a great advantage, and, perhaps a ship will at length be able to winter so far north that these sledge journeys can reach the Pole. The German expedition has established the fact that all efforts to reach the Pole on the east coast of Greenland are vain. Greenland itself, under their investigation, seems more like a collection of islands and deep fiords than a continent. The Austrian expedition seems to have demonstrated that the Pole cannot be reached through the sea north of Nova Zembla. Whatever chance there may be for discovering the Polar Sea, or attaining the North Pole, is probably in the course to be followed by the British expedition to the west of Greenland. All that brave men can do, guided by science and experience, will undoubtedly be done by these explorers. Still, fortune controls, even with such daring adventurers as these. A single collision of ice-floes, an unexpected iceberg, a storm of unusual violence, may end the expedition. Of this, however, we may be assured, that sooner or later man will place his foot on the polar snows.

A QUESTION OF DATES.

The Springfield *Republican* believes that it has detected an error in the review of the evidence in the Beecher case which we published last Saturday. As thorough accuracy was one of the chief things aimed at in that article, we should be sorry to find that even the slightest mistake had been made. Our contemporary says that the Mrs. Morse letter was not written in November, 1870, as we stated in the article, but in January, 1871. The date is not vital in itself—that is, it does not affect any material point in the inquiry—but we look upon *all* dates as highly important, and therefore we feel that too much attention cannot be paid to them.

Now, this letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, in which she upbraids him for not doing more for "Elizabeth," was produced in evidence during Mr. Moulton's examination, on Jan. 14. It is not dated. It was written in the first week of November, 1870, and handed by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton in January, 1871.

We have looked upon these as the facts about the letter. Has our contemporary any other information on the subject, or can it refer us to any part of the evidence which bears out its belief that we have fallen into an error?

PUBLIC TASTE AND LEADING JOURNALISM.

The following quotations are from the "editorial" page of the New-York *Tribune*, and they afford fair specimens of the original articles which now daily appear in the columns of that journal. We believe it must be admitted that they fully establish its claim to be considered the "leading American journal:"

THE YELLOW DOG.

Tribune, July 4.

With the refusal of our local legislature to re-enact the dog ordinance of last year, the future of the little yellow dog becomes a matter of public interest. He ceases to be an appendage to tin cans and the victim of mercenary boys, and from being an outlaw, with a price upon his head, he becomes a constituent, with an unlimited right to howl under the Constitution and the laws, and entitled to pursue health, happiness, and other dogs without let or hindrance. Will this accession of civil rights do more than curl his little yellow tail, now mournful and deprecating, tight with conceit? Now that he has rights, what will he do with them? Will he mend his ways and abandon vagrancy, or will he keep on until he gets into the Legislature? Will he take his elevation soberly and quietly, or will he exhaust the pleasures of freedom, grow dyspeptic, and drown himself as a warning to all unmuzzled and unhunted dogs? After the little yellow dog in the concrete and in the singular number we do not hanker; for the little yellow dog in the abstract we cherish great sympathy. May he have a future full of content, and may his spirit find rest in that far-off country where they neither pound nor impound.

A WARM EDITOR.

Tribune, July 7.

The mercury sizzles in the tube. Politicians try to pray, and Deacons tremble on the verge of swearing. All nature smokes. Beer and perspiration flow in torrents. The horses sigh for Bergbs and icebergs, and the car conductor's punch does nothing to quench his thirst. The heat has parched the face of the earth, and dried up all the newspapers but the *Tribune*. Dust flies in clouds, and refuses to be allayed by the desultory watering-cart that wanders up and down in an aimless way, as if it had not recovered from its last sunstroke. Ice-cream is one of the necessaries of life, and bread and butter becomes a burden. The breeze is like a blast from a hotel kitchen. The river is as placid and as hot as molten butter, and the bay looks like a bowl of gravy. Even the flags are too weak to flap, and every roof becomes a pavement of fire. No one has any political opinions. We would all consent to be Indianoists if that would only create a breeze. Thinking has ceased to be thought of. No one has the strength to pass the minor premiss of any syllogism, and the reading of platforms is no longer a possibility. The community is limp. Who wants a third heated term?

THE SMALL BOY.

Tribune, July 7.

What a blessed thing it is that the small boy, wind him up never so tight, runs only twenty-four, or at the outside thirty-six hours. He began getting ready for "Freedom's natal day" last Saturday early in the morning, but the fact that the anniversary fell on Sunday, and a perfunctory regard for the statutory prohibition of the essential pyrotechnics of the occasion hindered his doing more than an occasional surreptitious touching off of the furtive fire-cracker or bouncing the resonant torpedo. And this served only to warm him to his work. Sunday he wrestled with himself, and under the parental eye and the policeman's supervision succeeded in keeping himself within the spirit of the law and the letter of the fourth commandment, but Sunday night, so soon as 12 was struck he drew his parlor-match and lighted his commemorative punk. From that moment existence was a wild revelry, an exploding, iridescent debauch. He sat on door steps and on stoops, on casual heaps of paving stones, on porches and piazzas, in sudden and unexpected doorways, upon occasional carts and drays, and largely on the democratic sidewalk and the fringing curb. And everywhere he blowed with puckering and persistent lip the constant punk, and flung through all the ambient air his faithful never-taining fusilade.

The following is from a letter also published by the *Tribune:*

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: You edit the king of papers. Anybody who wants a better paper than the *Tribune* must be hard to please. Your country seems proud of you, and it has good reason to be. You speak as with "the lips of the wise" that "disperse knowledge." On all important subjects you know how to say the right thing at the right time, and you have a very uncommonly nice way of saying it. Generally speaking, when you lay your head upon your pillow at night, you deserve that it should be with that serenity and content which belong to a benevolent heart, and a satisfied conscience over a day's work well done, both for the happiness and the benefit of mankind.

THE COLLISION IN HAMPTON ROADS.

THE SEARCH FOR THE BODIES—MANY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR STUNNED BEFORE SINKING.

NORFOLK, Va., July 7.—No more bodies of the tug Lumberman disaster have been recovered. Detachments of the Artillery Blues again visited the scene to-day and fired many rounds, hoping to raise the bodies of the unfortunates still missing. They were accompanied by committees of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, who have earnestly sought to recover the bodies of the members of their orders, several of whom were among the victims. A braid of lady's hair, supposed to be that of Miss Borum, was brought to the surface, but further efforts proved unavailing to secure the remains. It is thought many of the ill-fated excursionists were killed instantly by the steamer passing over them. The fact that Capt. Brown received a severe blow on the side of the head and his wife had her breast bone broken, is considered strong presumptive proof that the shock of collision was very heavy, but it is not thought the wheels of the steamer were revolving when the tug was struck and passed over. The body of Joseph Wilson, recovered yesterday, showed that he had received a blow on the head, and must have been so severely stunned as to be unable to save himself. He was a large and powerful man and a good swimmer, and it is thought he would have saved himself if the blow had not disabled him. The people are slow to form an opinion as to who is to blame. The officers of the Isaac Bell are known to be trusted, tried, and experienced gentlemen, and no hasty judgment condemnatory of them has been expressed. An investigation of the affair will be had at the Custom-house here to-morrow before Capt. John E. Edgar, Inspector of Steam-boats for this district. The body of the lady found yesterday near Fortress Monroe has been identified as that of Mrs. Fredereci. The burial to-day of Mrs. Fredereci and Joseph Wilson was attended by a large number of relatives and sympathizing friends.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE ISAAC BELL—THE FAULT ATTRIBUTED TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE LUMBERMAN—EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE PASSENGERS.

The steam-ship Isaac Bell, of the Old Dominion Line, which collided with the steam-tug Lumberman on Monday night, off Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, Va., arrived at her pier on the North River yesterday morning. The Lumberman was returning from Fortress Monroe with a pleasure party of eighteen persons on board, when she was struck by the Isaac Bell and was sunk almost instantly and nine persons drowned. A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Capt. Lawrence of the Isaac Bell, to ascertain the cause of the disaster, and according to his statement the Captain of the Lumberman was responsible for the accident. Capt. Lawrence states that at 9 P. M. on Monday he sailed from Norfolk, Va., with a full cargo, and at 9:45 P. M., three-quarters of an hour afterward, a tug-boat was discerned about a point and a half on their starboard bow, showing both side-lights. He then gave the usual signal to pass to starboard by blowing two whistles, when, to his surprise, the tug-boat answered by blowing one whistle, thereby signifying the intention of crossing the bow of the Isaac Bell. The bells were at once rung to stop and back the engine, the helm was put hard a-port, and one whistle was given. The tug-boat then changed its course and blew two shrill whistles, and before the vessel could be checked it struck the tug-boat on the starboard bow and sunk it instantly. Three boats were lowered to save the passengers of the Lumberman, and succeeded in picking up four men and one woman, who were afterward sent ashore by the N. P. Banks, which came to their assistance. Capt. Lawrence says that he remained for an hour near the place of the disaster, searching for the passengers of the tug-boat, and when all hope of rescuing any others was abandoned, he then proceeded on his course. He says that although the night was dark there was no fog, and it was a good night for navigation. His vessel was nearly off Sewell's Point, about a mile from the shore, when a light was seen on the starboard bow. The Lumberman was between the shore and a line describing the course of his vessel, and was proceeding in the direction of Norfolk. Capt. Lawrence was in the pilot-house when the light was observed, with the Quarter master, who was at the wheel. The first officer was also with them, and both the Captain and mate observed the course of the tug-boat with glasses. He says that had the Captain of the Lumberman allowed the Isaac Bell to proceed on her course and kept his boat on her starboard side, as he indicated to him by blowing the two whistles, the disaster would have been avoided. When the tug-boat changed its course and attempted to pass on the starboard side of the Isaac Bell, instead of keeping on the port side, as the Captain of the Lumberman had first decided upon, it then became impossible for the officers of the Isaac Bell to avoid the collision. Only a few moments elapsed from the time the tug blew the two whistles, indicating the intention to pass on the starboard side, until she was struck by the Isaac Bell. Capt. Lawrence says that the passengers of the tug-boat were all grouped forward, near the pilot-house, when she was struck. They screamed wildly as the vessels came together, and the next moment all on board were struggling in the water. Most of them floated by, on the starboard side of the Isaac Bell, and those saved were found under her stern. One man caught hold of the wheel of the steamer and climbed up into it and remained there until he was rescued. After the collision Capt. Lawrence did not know but that his own vessel had been injured, but he did not examine it until every effort had been made to take the passengers of the tug-boat on board. It was then ascertained that the Lumberman had been upset by a glancing blow, no mark being visible on the bow of the large steamer. The accident was caused not merely by carelessness or neglect, Capt. Lawrence says, on the part of the Captain of the tug-boat, but by complete recklessness. He does not think there was so much as sixty feet of water where the accident occurred, as has been stated. Soon after proceeding on his voyage he found his vessel in three and a half fathoms, and he thinks there could not have been a depth of more than six fathoms where the tug-boat was struck. He says that he did everything in his power to keep clear of the tug, and that the disaster and consequent loss of life were the result either of the ignorance or recklessness of the Captain of the Lumberman.

OBITUARY.

REV. ROBERT G. VERMILYE, D. D.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Robert G. Vermilye, D. D., were held at Centre Church, Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon, under the general direction of the Faculty and Trustees of the Theological Seminary. The Hartford *Courant* of yesterday gives the following sketch of his life:

"Robert G. Vermilye was born in New-York in 1813. He was educated in the City of his birth, and graduated with honor from Columbia College at the age of eighteen. He was called almost immediately to the position of instructor in Greek in the same institution, and was installed Professor of Greek language and literature three years afterward. This position he held for nine years, when he resigned his professorship and was settled over the Presbyterian Church in German Valley, N. J. While here he suffered the loss of his wife, and never afterward married. In 1847 he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Clinton, N. Y., and shortly after he was honored by Columbia College with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Vermilye remained in Clinton nearly ten years, when he laid aside his pastorate to return to the work of his earlier life, for which he was peculiarly adapted, the instruction of young men. He came at once to the Theological Institute of Connecticut, then located at East Windsor. For the last twelve years he has resided in this city, and has become widely known in religious circles throughout the State. His life has been very active in many directions, but his principal efforts have been directed to his work at the seminary, and preaching almost constantly, some years every Sabbath in the year. Such continued labor is likely to strain even the strongest constitution, and about two years ago Dr. Vermilye's health began to be seriously impaired. A vacation was tendered him by the Trustees of the seminary, and he spent several months in Florida with some temporary benefit. The past year he has been at his post instructing principally the middle class in theology, with some assistance from his colleagues. The last of May he conducted the examination of his classes and exhibited all his wonted mental strength. He was present at the graduating exercises of the Seniors, and on the following evening he listened to Dr. Taylor's sermon on the 'Power of the Cross,' which was the last public meeting he attended. After this his failing health became more and more apparent. A month ago, after the sudden death of his daughter, even his own energy and the hope of recovery which had so long sustained him, seemed to give way. He went to Lyme to spend the Summer, but his health did not improve as had been hoped. On Saturday last he was able to ride a short distance and seemed more comfortable. Sunday he was about the hotel as usual, and spent a portion of the time reading. He retired at 9 o'clock and slept sweetly for an hour or two. At 12 he had an acute attack, but was temporarily relieved by his physician. Still nothing could stay the progress of his disease, and at 4 o'clock Monday morning he passed painlessly away. Dr. Vermilye leaves four brothers. One, Rev. Thomas Vermilye, D. D., is now in Europe, and the others are engaged in banking in New-York. One sister survives him; the other died last Summer at his residence in this city. His immediate family consists of two daughters. Not only will they receive the tender remembrance of many personal friends, but the sudden death of sister and father so closely together will call forth the sincere sympathy of a large circle to whom they are personally unknown."

ROBERT H. IVES.

The Providence *Journal* gives a long and appreciative sketch of the late Robert H. Ives, of that city, whose death on the 6th inst., in his seventy-seventh year, has already been reported. We quote, condensing its article very much:

"Mr. Ives was a great merchant. He was connected, from his early manhood, with the largest and most distinguished mercantile house in the State, if not in New-England. Inheriting the wealth of successive generations, which was multiplied in his hands, he inherited with it not only the sagacity and intelligence by which it had been accumulated, but also the liberality with which it had been dispensed, and a just sense of the obligations which it imposed. We suppose that no man has lived among us who gave away so much money during his life, and certainly no one who gave so much in so unostentatious and so judicious a manner. The exception, if any, is Nicholas Brown, who lived when the purchasing value of money was greater, and who was our most liberal citizen, in his day. Mr. Ives' benefactions to the church of which he was from his youth a pious, consistent, and humble member, were very great, and no one man knows the whole of them, for it was his practice to make his contributions known only to those to whom the knowledge was necessary to the proper administration of his benevolence. The institutions of learning, of charity, of philanthropy, shared largely in

MORITURI SALUTAMUS.

POEM BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE—MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1825 RENEWING THEIR YOUTH—THEY ARE REINTRODUCED TO EACH OTHER—A COMPANY OF RENOWNED ALUMNI.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 7.—In connection with the Commencement ceremonies of Bowdoin College there was a reunion of the Class of 1825 last night. There were present Rev. Dr. Cheever, the poet Longfellow, John S. C. Abbott, Charles J. Abbott, of Castine; Hon. Horatio Bridge, of Washington; Prof. Nathaniel Dunn, Rev. David Shipley, D. D., of Providence, and Prof. Packard, who was tutor in 1825. Most of the class were accompanied by their wives and daughters. Some of the class had not met for fifty years, and were unable to recognize each other without an introduction.

There was a very large attendance at the public exercises of the Alumni this afternoon. Eleven members of the Class of '25 were seated on the platform. Prof. Egbert C. Smythe introduced the Class to the audience. Rev. John S. C. Abbott offered prayer. Mr. Longfellow followed, and was received with great applause. He occupied about thirty minutes in the delivery of the poem. When he concluded Hon. J. W. Bradbury moved a vote of thanks from the Alumni to the friends of Bowdoin, which was unanimously carried. An oration by Rev. Dr. Cheever followed, and was warmly received. His subject was "Science and Religion." A vote of thanks was tendered to him by the Alumni.

Following is the poem read on the occasion by Henry W. Longfellow, and which we reproduce from the advanced sheets of *Harper's Monthly* for August:

Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis,
Et fugiunt freno non remorante dies.
OVID, *Fastorum*, Lib. vi.

"O Cæsar, we who are about to die
Salute you!" was the gladiators' cry
In the arena, standing face to face
With death and with the Roman populace.

O ye familiar scenes—ye groves of pine,
That once were mine and are no longer mine—
Thou river, widening through the meadows green
To the vast sea, so near and yet unseen—
Ye halls, in whose seclusion and repose
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose
And vanished—we who are about to die
Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,
And the Imperial Sun that scatters down
His sovereign splendors upon grove and town.

Ye do not answer us! ye do not hear!
We are forgotten; and in your austere
And calm indifference, ye little care
Whether we come or go, or whence or where.
What passing generations fill these halls,
What passing voices echo from these walls,
Ye heed not; we are only as the blast,
A moment heard, and then forever past.

Not so the teachers who in earlier days
Led our bewildered feet through learning's maze;
They answer us,—alas! what have I said?
What greetings come there from the voiceless dead?
What salutation, welcome, or reply?
What pressure from the hands that lifeless lie?
They are no longer here; they all are gone
Into the land of shadows,—all save one.
Honor and reverence, and the good repute
That follows faithful service as its fruit,
Be unto him, whom living we salute.

The great Italian poet, when he made
His dreadful journey to the realms of shade,
Met there the old instructor of his youth,
And cried, in tones of mingled joy and ruth:
"O, never from the memory of my heart
Your dear, paternal image shall depart,
Who while on earth, ere yet by death surprised,
Taught me how mortals are immortalized;
How grateful am I for that patient care
All my life long my language shall declare."

To-day we make the poet's words our own,
And utter them in plaintive under-tone;
Nor to the living only be they said,
But to the other living called the dead,
Whose image, paternal images appear
Not wrapped in gloom, but robed in sunshine here;
Whose simple lives, complete and without flaw,
Were part and parcel of great Nature's law,
Who said not to their Lord, as if afraid,
"Here is thy talent in a napkin laid,"
But labored in their sphere, as those who live
In the delight that work alone can give.
Peace be to them; eternal peace and rest,
And the fulfillment of the great behest:
"Ye have been faithful over a few things,
Over ten cities shall ye reign as kings."

And ye who fill the places we once filled,
And follow in the furrows that we tilled,
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
We who are old, and are about to die,
Salute you; hail you; take your hands in ours,
And crown you with our welcome as with flowers!

How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!
Book of Beginnings, Story without End,
Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!
Aladdin's Lamp, and Fortunatus' Purse,
That holds the treasures of the universe!
All possibilities are in its hands,
No danger daunts it, and no foe withstands;
In its sublime audacity of faith,
"Be thou removed!" it to the mountain saith,
And with ambitious feet, secure and proud,
Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!

As ancient Priam at the Scæan gate
Sat on the walls of Troy in regal state
With the old men, too old and weak to fight,
Chirping like grasshoppers in their delight
To see the embattled hosts, with spear and shield,
Of Trojans and Achaians in the field;
So from the snowy summits of our years
We see you in the plain, as each appears,
And question of you; asking, "Who is he
That towers above the others? Which may be
Atreides, Menelaus, Odysseus,
Ajax the great, or bold Idomeneus?"

Let him not boast who puts his armor on
As he who puts it off, the battle done.
Study yourselves; and most of all note well
Wherein kind Nature meant you to excel.
Not every blossom ripens into fruit;
Minerva, the inventress of the flute,
Flung it aside, when she her face surveyed
Distorted in a fountain as she played;
The unlucky Marsyas found it, and his fate
Was one to make the bravest hesitate.

Write on your doors the saying wise and old,
"Be bold! be bold! and everywhere be bold;
Be not too bold!" Yet better the excess
Than the defect; better the more than less;
Better like Hector in the field to die,
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly.

And now, my classmates; ye remaining few
That number not the half of those we knew,
Ye, against whose familiar names not yet
The fatal asterisk of death is set,
Ye I salute! The mariner sees the Time
Strikes the half-century with a solemn chime,
And summons us together once again,
The joy of meeting not unmixed with pain.

Where are the others? Voices from the deep
Caverns of darkness answer me: "They sleep!"
I name no names; instinctively I feel
Each at some well-remembered grave will kneel.
And from the inscription wipe the weeds and moss,
For every heart best knoweth its own loss.
I see the scattered grave-stones gleaming white
Through the pale dusk of the impending night;
O'er all alike the impartial sunset throws
Its golden lilies mingled with the rose;
We give to all a tender thought, and pass
Out of the graveyards with their tangled grass,
Unto these scenes frequented by our feet
When we were young, and life was fresh and sweet.

What shall I say to you? What can I say
Better than silence is? When I survey
This throng of faces turned to meet my own,
Friendly and fair, and yet to me unknown,
Transformed the very landscape seems to be
It is the same, yet not the same to me.
So many memories crowd upon my brain,
So many ghosts are in the wooded plain,
I fain would steal away, with noiseless tread,
As from a house where some one lieth dead.

I cannot go;—I pause;—I hesitate;
My feet reluctant linger at the gate;
As one who struggles in a troubled dream
To speak and cannot, to myself I seem.

Vanish the dream! Vanish the idle fears!
Vanish the rolling mists of fifty years!
Whatever time or space may intervene,
I will not be a stranger in this scene.
Here every doubt, all indecision ends;
Hail, my companions, comrades, classmates, friends!

Ah me! the fifty years since last we met
Seem to me fifty folios bound and set
By Time, the great transcriber, on his shelves,
Wherein are written the histories of ourselves.
What tragedies, what comedies, are there;
What joy and grief, what rapture and despair!
What chronicles of triumph and defeat,
Of struggle, and temptation, and retreat!
What records of regrets, and doubts, and fears!
What pages blotted, blistered by our tears!
What lovely landscapes on the margin shine,
What sweet, angelic faces, what divine
And holy images of love and trust,
Undimmed by age, unsullied by damp or dust!
Whose hands shall dare to open and explore
These volumes, closed and clasped for evermore?
Not mine. With reverential feet I pass;
I hear a voice that cries, "Alas! alas!
Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased nor written o'er again;
The unwritten only still belongs to thee,
Take heed, and ponder well what thou shalt be."

As children frightened by a thunder-cloud
Are reassured if some one reads aloud
A tale of wonder, with enchantment fraught,
Or wild adventure, that diverts their thought,
Let me endeavor with a tale to chase
The gathering shadows of the time and place,
And banish what we all too deeply feel
Wholly to say or wholly to conceal.

In mediæval Rome, I know not where,
There stood an image with its arm in air,
And on its lifted finger, shining clear,
A golden ring with the device, "Strike here!"
Greatly the people wondered, though none guessed
The meaning that those words but half expressed,
Until a learned clerk, who at noonday
With downcast eyes was passing on his way,
Paused, and observed the spot, and marked it well,
Whereon the shadow of the finger fell;
And, coming back at midnight, delved and found
A secret stairway leading under ground.
Down this he passed into a spacious hall,
Lit by a flaming jewel on the wall;
And opposite a brazen statue stood
With bow and shaft in threatening attitude.
Upon its forehead, like a coronet,
Were these mysterious words of menace set:
"That which I am, I am; my fatal aim
None can escape, not even you luminous flame!"
Midway the hall was a fair table placed,
With cloth of gold, and golden cups enchased
With rubies, and the plates and knives were gold,
And gold the bread and viands manifold.
Around it, silent, motionless, and sad,
Were seated gallant knights in armor clad,
And ladies beautiful with plume and zone,
But they were stone; their hearts within were stone;
And the vast hall was filled in every part
With silent crowds, stony in face and heart.

Long at the scene, bewildered and amazed,
The trembling clerk in speechless wonder gazed;
Then from the table, by his greed made bold,
He seized a goblet and a knife of gold,
And suddenly from their seats the guests upsprang,
The vaulted ceiling with loud clamors rang,
The archer sped his arrow, at their call,
Shattering the lambent jewel on the wall,
And all was dark around and overhead—
Stark on the floor the luckless clerk lay dead!

The writer of the legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:
The image is the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;
The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of self
Tempts from his books and from his nobler self.

The scholar and the world! The endless strife,
The discord in the harmonies of life!
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aim is vanity and whose end is pain!

But why, you ask me, should this tale be told
To men grown old, or who are growing old?
It is too late! Ah! nothing is too late
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand Œdipus and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his competers
When each had numbered more than fourscore years;
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,
Had but begun his Characters of Men.
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,
At sixty wrote the Canterbury Tales;
Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed Faust when eighty years were past.
These are indeed exceptions; but they show
How far the gulf stream of our youth may flow
Into the arctic regions of our lives,
Where little else than life itself survives.

As the barometer foretells the storm
While still the skies are clear, the weather warm,
So something in us, as old age draws near,
Betrays the pressure of the atmosphere.
The nimble mercury, ere we are aware,
Descends the elastic ladder of the air;
The telltale blood in artery and vein
Sinks from its higher levels in the brain;
Whatever poet, orator, or sage
May say of it, old age is still old age.
It is the waning, not the crescent moon,
The dusk of evening, not the blaze of noon:
It is not strength, but weakness; not desire,
But its surcease; not the fierce heat of fire,
The burning and consuming element,
But that of ashes and of embers spent,
In which some living sparks we still discern,
Enough to warm, but not enough to burn.

What then? Shall we sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;
Something remains for us to do or dare;
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;
Not Œdipus Coloneus, or Greek Ode,
Or tales of pilgrims that one morning rode
Out of the gateway of the Tabard Inn,
But other something, would we but begin;
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN ACADEMIC SPEAKING CONTEST—RESOLUTIONS REGARDING THE SARATOGA CENTENNIAL IN 1877—THE PAPERS OF THE SESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

There was an immense audience assembled last evening at Tweddle Hall to witness the inter-academical contest between twenty-seven different contestants, representing fifteen academies and union schools. The Albany High School was the favored one, carrying off nearly all the first prizes. This morning's audience is even larger than that of yesterday. There are on the register 150 names of school officers and teachers. Trustee Isaac Hall, of New-York City, read a paper on "Cypriote Inscriptions." The subject of "A Higher Standard of Rhetorical Excellence in our Academies" was introduced by Principal George R. Cutting, of Waterville, N. Y. He maintained that as in mercantile affairs competition is the life of trade, so is it in rhetorical work. He would divide every school into two literary societies, and thus render a healthful action in the literary work.

Prof. Cutting claimed that no more time was consumed in this method of teaching rhetoric, than in the old stereotyped system. He would shorten the daily lessons in classics and mathematics. He insisted that the student would thus be able to take a higher stand among his fellow college students when he came to the college course. This paper called out no opposition, but rather a hearty approval on the part of Prof. Rogers of Bainbridge Academy.

Dr. Welch, of Union College, followed, discussing the subject of "Modern Thought." He traced the laws of thought, which he employed as a standard by which to try the schools of philosophy. He demonstrated a threefold presentation of knowledge—that is, by the senses, by the understanding, and by the reason. From this he inferred that the affirmations of reason are at least as trustworthy as those of the senses; that the reason supervises the results of sense; and that reason and faith harmonize in their conclusions. This paper reviewed the claims of positivism, showing that its field is narrow and partial. Additional time was unanimously granted to Prof. Welch for the reading of his paper.

At the close of this morning's session, the following resolutions were offered by President Van Rensselaer, of Hobart College, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convocation cordially reciprocates the stirring and patriotic appeal of Chancellor Pruyn in his opening address for the celebration of the centennial, Oct. 17, 1877.

Resolved, That such a celebration of the first decisive triumph which vindicated the Declaration of Independence and secured the integrity of the Confederation, in which the men of New-England and Virginia stood side by side with the men of this State, for which the nation was so largely indebted to the courage and sagacity of that illustrious son of New-York, Gen Philip Schuyler, is demanded alike by reverence of the heroic and patriotic memory of our forefathers and by gratitude for the blessings which their valor and sufferings, under Divine Providence, secured for us, their descendants.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with the address of Chancellor Pruyn, signed by the members of this convocation, be transmitted to the Regents of the university, and that they be requested to lay them before the Governor and the Legislature of this State, with the respectful petition that they will take such measures as in their wisdom may seem best to promote this patriotic object.

Prof. Hamilton L. Smith, of Hobart College, discussed the question of "Deep Sea Soundings by the United States Navy."

Mrs. Mary Hicks, of Syracuse, read a paper on "Art."

The remainder of the afternoon was filled up by Prof. Ford, from Elmira, in discussion of "Field Studies and Scientific Excursions."

PURCHASE OF SILVER TO RETIRE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Under the act of July 18, 1874, providing for the resumption of specie payments the Treasury Department has disposed of about $10,000,000 of the bonds known as "five per cents," authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, and with the proceeds has purchased about $9,000,000 in silver for the purpose of retiring fractional currency.

THE WAR ON THE WESTERVILLE GROG-SHOP.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7.—The persons for whom the writs were issued yesterday charged with rioting in attempting to destroy a saloon in Westerville, appeared in the Justice Court here to-day accompanied by over 200 friends, among whom were nearly 100 ladies, who marched to the court-room in a procession. The defendants were anxious to proceed to trial, but as the prosecutor declared he was not ready, they waived an examination and were bound over in the sum of $500. The people of Westerville are fierce in their denunciations of Corbin, the saloon-keeper, and declare he placed the powder in his store which partially demolished his building on Monday night himself.

THE CIGAR STAMP TAX.

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE—HE FINDS THE TRADE STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE TAX.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Commissioner Platt, of the Internal Revenue Department, has written a letter to the Secretary of the National Tobacco Association of the United States at New York City, with reference to the letters and protests from the cigar manufacturers of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and also by importers of cigars as well as from manufacturers and importers of cigars in other cities and collection districts against the adoption by the Internal Revenue Bureau of a patented coupon stamp. These letters and protests, the Commissioner writes, while they take strong grounds against any change in the mode of stamping cigars which shall require the attaching of a stamp or a coupon to each cigar indicate a degree of excitement on the subject by the trade not called for by any action which this office has taken in the premises. It is true that many devices and designs for "improved cigar boxes" and "improved stamps," most of which have been patented, have been from time to time presented to the Internal Revenue Office for examination, approval, and future adoption. Several such designs have been presented for my examination, and their adoption strongly urged, during the short time I have occupied the position of Commissioner, and among them the coupon stamp for the payment of the tax on cigars, which it is proposed to have attached to each and every cigar, domestic or imported. The adoption and use of this stamp have been urged upon the Government with a good deal of force, with arguments which seemed plausible, and with great assurance and apparent confidence that its use would check frauds, render the sale and use of cigars without the payment of the tax impossible, and consequently largely increase the Government revenue. Upon an examination of the law in this connection I became satisfied that while general authority had been conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary or the Treasury to alter, renew, or change the form, style, and device of any stamp, mark or label used under any provision of the laws relating to distilled spirits, tobacco, snuff and cigars, authority was not given to adopt a mode and system of stamping that should be radically different from that contemplated by Congress, and provided for in the law—a system of affixing the tax-paid stamps to the cigars separately and singly, instead of attaching them to the boxes containing the cigars. The Commissioner alludes to inquiries made by him of experienced revenue officers and of intelligent and practical cigar manufacturers, upon the adoption of the proposed mode of stamping each cigar, whether it would increase the amount of revenue derived from this source and prevent the alleged frauds, &c., and remarks: Had the responses made to my inquiries been as generally in favor of the adoption of the coupon stamp on all cigars as they have been, as far as received, opposed to the same, I should have used the information thus obtained only by way of a recommendation to Congress for such a change in the law as would authorize the adoption and use of such a mode of stamping cigars. He concludes, thankful to the cigar manufacturers for their prompt response to the inquiries submitted and the generally courteous manner in which these inquiries have been answered. Willing and glad as I shall at all times be to receive from the trade any suggestions which they may have to make on the subject of the present law and its practical operation, or looking to any alteration or changes in the law by future legislation with a view to the better protection of the interests alike of the Government and the tax-payers, I do not at present see the necessity, as has been proposed, of a personal presentation of the views of the trade to this office through gentlemen selected to visit Washington for that purpose.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Griffin, eight years old, son of Ellen Griffin, of Holyoke, Mass., was drowned in the canal yesterday afternoon.

Charles Kingsbury, of Brooklyn, was arrested in Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday night, for stabbing Coleman, of that city, and handed over to the Brooklyn Police.

The funeral of ex-Chief Justice Woodman will occur at Wilkesbarre, Penn., next Saturday, at 4 P. M. The remains will arrive there from this City to-day.

The New-Orleans Cotton Exchange has appointed fourteen delegates, with John Chaffee as Chairman, to the National Cotton Exchange Convention, to be held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., July 21.

During a fracas on Tuesday night among a party of intoxicated men at Morristown, N. J., Michael Beston, a laborer, was shot in the abdomen by Michael Kenney, and will probably die. Kenney is in custody.

The opening meeting of the forty-sixth annual services of the American Institute of Instruction was held in Music Hall, Providence, R. I., last evening. A lecture was delivered by the President of Brown University upon "The Relations of Teaching to other Professions." The singing was by the pupils of the Providence Grammar Schools. The exercises proper of the institute will begin to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Tulare City, Cal., on Monday afternoon destroyed the entire business portion of the town. The loss is $120,000.

A fire in Payne's block, Newburyport, Mass., yesterday afternoon, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, damaged the buildings and stocks to the extent of $6,000. Fully insured.

A 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of William Cronan, No. 250 West Houston street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage $150.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the map factory of John B. Peck, on the third floor of No. 163 William street. Damage to stock, &c., $250. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. D. Greene, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer is at the Gilsey House.

James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman W. W. Ketcham and District Attorney H. B. Payne, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., are at the Hoffman House.

Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana; State Senator W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., and Assemblyman F. W. Vosburgh, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. James Longstreet, of Louisiana; Hon. Henry T. Blow, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Congressman George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Rev. W. Baker, of London, and Edward L. Plumb, formerly United States Consul General at the City of Mexico, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

James Kinnear, of No. 51 Academy street, Newark, N. J., died yesterday in consequence of a dose of Paris green taken on Sunday night. Some time ago he married a widow with three children, but owing to a disagreement between the children and their step-father Mrs. Kinnear finally separated from him, and took apartments at No. 400 Halsey street. Saturday afternoon he visited his wife, and remained with her over Sunday, during which day he purchased a quantity of Paris green, and in the evening, while sitting with his wife and children, swallowed the drug. He lingered in great agony until yesterday, when he died.

THE NEW RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 7.—The all-rail route to Long Branch having been completed, trains for the first time began running this morning. The morning express from New-York made the distance, forty-five miles, in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Six trains run each way daily.

LARGE FAILURES IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—The failure is announced of Tyler, Frost & Co., wholesale grocers and dealers in liquors, with liabilities between $150,000 and $200,000; and of W. H. Bradley & Co., carriage manufacturers, whose liabilities are about $225,000. It is probable that both firms will continue business.

THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR.

HIS SALARY FIXED AT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

MEETING OF THE PEW-HOLDERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH—MR. BEECHER TO BE PAID $100,000 FOR HIS SERVICES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR—ADDRESSES BY H. W. SAGE, R. W. RAYMOND, AND S. V. WHITE—MR. BEECHER'S OPPONENTS ATTACKED—HIS LAWYERS HIGHLY PRAISED.

A meeting of the pew-holders of Plymouth Church was held last night in the lecture-room, in response to a call for the purpose of fixing the Pastor's salary for the current year. The room was not more than half filled, but many of the prominent pew-holders accompanied by the ladies of their families were present. On motion of Mr. Chapin, Secretary of the Pew-holders' Society, Deacon J. B. Hutchinson was nominated Chairman of the meeting. On taking the chair Mr. Hutchinson called on Assistant Pastor Halliday to open the meeting with prayer. The Assistant Pastor returned thanks for the spirit of unity which had prevailed among them for many years, and invoked the Divine blessing on the Pastor and his family during their separation from the members of the congregation. The Chairman then read the call convening the meeting, and said that they had passed through and got over the trial, but what a burden and anxiety it had been to them all. It was only the Lord who had sustained them and their Pastor in carrying that load. The necessary expenses in defending the suit were very large, more than the Pastor was able to pay, and although he had expressed no wish that the society should step in and pay his bills, they proposed to do something about it. [Applause.] They could not legally pay his debts, but they could vote him a certain sum of money as his salary. Let them come to the consideration of the matter as became members of Plymouth Church. Let them stand shoulder to shoulder in this matter, and show, not only by words, but by acts, their sympathy, love, and admiration for their Pastor, and prove to other Christian churches throughout the world that they would stand by him. [Applause.]

Mr. H. W. Sage said that they had often met before to discuss the salary of the Pastor, but never under such extraordinary circumstances as on the present occasion. They had just come out of a great trial; but the 3,000 souls of that glorious congregation were welded together for one purpose. The history of the last two years was burned into their hearts, and they never could forget it. They all knew of the culmination of the scandal a year ago, of the appointment of a committee to investigate it, and of the honest and faithful labors of that committee. The committee reported that the scandal had no foundation in fact, and their verdict established to the Christian world and other churches the Christian character of Henry Ward Beecher. [Applause.] Tilton was not satisfied with that report, and he appealed to the courts, and after a six months' trial the result was substantially the same as the report of the committee. Out of this trial expenses had arisen—expenses more than the Pastor could pay. Whose burden was it to bear? They were all in bonds together. Plymouth Church was bound by every dictate of manly Christianity to stand by its Pastor, believing him much maligned and wholly innocent. [Applause.] In order to carry out this purpose, he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Trustees of this church be and they are hereby instructed to pay Mr. Beecher for the year 1875 a salary of $100,000; and that in the event of his death before the termination of the year, any portion of said salary then unpaid shall be paid to his family or his legal representatives.

The reading of the resolution was received with great applause, which was again and again repeated. After the noise had subsided, Mr. Reuben W. Ropes said he cheerfully coincided in the remarks of Mr. Sage, and seconded the motion with all his heart.

Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond said that no words were necessary to secure the unanimous passage of the resolution. He did not think either that it was necessary to explain to themselves or the world the increased confidence and enthusiasm with which Plymouth Church gathered round Henry Ward Beecher. They gathered around him, not only as their official head, through whom they had been assailed, but as the good brother whose purity was unmistakable. It was not necessary to say anything about the position of Plymouth Church, or the way in which they, a body of 2,000 Christian men and women, who had been assailed by the press, the pulpit, and the public, had stood by their Pastor. [Applause.] If he were speaking to a congregation of the citizens of Brooklyn, outside of Plymouth Church, he should like to give utterance to some burning words. The church deserved well for having so nobly stood by its Pastor. He should like to characterize the course of those who prated in public about suspending judgment until innocence had been established, while at the same time in private they gave utterance to the vilest innuendo. They had been accused of immoral doings and unorthodox teachings, of keeping back the scandal at one time and publishing it at another, of influencing public opinion and bribing the jury, and told that it was a consequence of the sins committed in the pulpit and the pews. The Pew-holders Society was a democratic society, a private organization composed of 300 pew-holders of Plymouth Church, representing nearly all the 3,000 composing the congregation. Yet it was part of the monstrous concoction against Henry Ward Beecher that until Plymouth Church took hold of the scandal and placed him in a position to dare the public, the devotion and support of his congregation would be mistaken by the Pastor's family and friends for trust in God. In the storms of the past two years his faith in God had kindled theirs; he had sympathized with them in their griefs and guided them in the way of life. [Applause.] He thought it was high time, and an opportune moment for the pew-holders to give the long delayed but much deserved and hearty word of praise to those men who had for many months carried on the burden of the battle. First, there were the gentlemen composing the Investigating Committee, who had devotedly sat during the Summer months and honestly performed their duty uninfluenced by any members of the congregation. The report of that committee exonerated Mr. Beecher. On the trial, which was one of the greatest legal events in the history of the country, presided over by a Chief Justice, and in which were engaged the greatest lawyers in the land, the report of that Investigating Committee was closely followed by the lawyers for the defense, and had been substantially indorsed by the jury, three out of four believing it to be true. [Applause.] He had also a word of hearty thanks for the counsel of Mr. Beecher in the case. It was a great consolation to him that he had been defended by Christian gentlemen, who spoke of virtue and innocence because they believed in and had experienced it. He was glad that no champion of their cause had been compelled to spend the early hours of the morning in correcting the misstatements of the day before to the jury. [Applause.] They made the most stupid blunders daily, and finally at the end of the trial found themselves engaged in a desperate attempt to clear their skirts of perjured testimony which they tried to introduce. [Applause.] It was a matter of profound thanksgiving to God that Mr. Beecher had been so well defended. He was very glad that the trial had taken place. It had saved him five years of his life. It would take him at least the next five years in which to debate the question with those who were opposed to him; but now all he had to do was to refer them to the trial, the testimony of which bore out the statements of the Investigating Committee. He was aware that a newspaper published in New-York recently came out with a very elaborate attempt to show the defects in the defense. It extended over several columns and was intended to be very imposing. Now that sort of thing could be done to any extent without producing any effect, because in order to refute such malignant fabrications one had only to look at the testimony. The article was based on alterations of dates of documents, by excluding as never having been brought into court facts which had actually been brought before the jury, and by putting into the mouth of one witness what had been said by another. It was characterized by much stupidity enlivened by occasional gleams of malignity. [Applause.]

Chairman—Do you refer to the article in the NEW-YORK TIMES?

Mr. Raymond—Yes.

A member of the audience—I understand that article was written by Theodore Tilton. [Hisses.]

Mr. Raymond (continuing)—The defense of Mr. Beecher's lawyers would never be overthrown, and he was glad that they had resorted to no small tricks for the purpose of having an effect on the jury. The lawyers for the defense had spent nearly a whole legal year in the case, fighting zealously day by day. Messrs. Evarts, Porter, Tracy, Abbott, and Hill had lost by the trial far more than the sum which the pewholders proposed to pay Mr. Beecher, so that whatever fees those gentlemen consented to take Plymouth Church would still be largely indebted to them. [Applause.] There was one lawyer, however, whom he had not named, and to single out whom would not give rise to any jealousy. He had entered into and carried on the fight with unparalleled zeal, only stipulating that he should receive from the Pastor or the brethren nothing but their love and thanks. He need hardly say that he referred to Thomas G. Shearman, [applause,] whose invaluable services deserved from Plymouth Church gratitude such as he could not express in words. It was no wonder that the conspirators, early in the case, attempted to cripple Tracy and Shearman, for with two such men against them they had reason to tremble. [Applause.] Mr. Raymond then launched into a fierce and vindictive attack on newspaper reporters, and in conclusion referred to the "gospel of gush" which the Plymouth congregation were charged with preaching and propagating.

Mr. S. V. White also spoke in defense of Mr. Beecher and the Plymouth congregation, and enthusiastically approved of the action of the pew-holders in increasing the Pastor's salary.

A rising vote was then taken, and the resolution giving Mr. Beecher $100,000 salary for the current year was unanimously adopted.

The applause at the announcement of the vote was very enthusiastic, and in the midst of a storm of hand-clapping a motion to adjourn was carried.

MINIATURE YACHTING IN CENTRAL PARK.

The second miniature yacht regatta of the season took place at Central Park yesterday afternoon. No less than 2,000 spectators were present to witness the sport, and the enthusiasm manifested by them, as well as by those who participated, was sufficient to prove that the experiment of miniature yachting is destined to be successful wherever it is introduced. The lake appropriated to the use of the little yachts at Central Park is what is known as the Curling Lake, and is situated on the Fifth avenue side of the park, opposite Seventy-second street. The distinguishing features of Central Park yachting are that while the lake used is much smaller than the one at Prospect Park, the boats are also smaller, thirty-six inches in length being the limit; also that those engaged in the sport are boys, and that the yachts are sailed without being followed by a man in a row-boat, the tacking being done from the shore.

There was very little wind stirring yesterday, and not until after 3 o'clock was there sufficient breeze to fill the tiny sails of even the smallest of the miniature yachts. Two races had been provided for, the first being a beat to windward the length of the lake, for which three prizes were offered—the one for the boat first in being a miniature steam-boat; the second boat in to be awarded a small steam-engine, and the third a set of fittings for a miniature yacht. There were twenty yachts on the lake, eleven of which were entered for the race as follows; all schooners except the last three:

Name.	Owner.	Length. Inches.
1. Mohawk	R. Fredericks	24
2. Amer can Girl	S. W. McLane	24
3. Ada	P. Weiss	32
4. Idaho	Master Tuney	32
5. Fleetwing	S. Shafmauld	20
6. Emma	H. Devourneay	26
7. Lulu	E. R. Bunce	35
8. Tidal Wave	W. Van Pelt	20
9. Ariel	Joseph Steele	20
10. Belle	D. V. R. Chapman	16
11. Hayes	F. Van Pelt	20

These yachts were all drawn up in order for the race, and sent off together at 3:40 P. M., but so thick were they in the water, and so circumscribed was the space, that it was very difficult to get them started on their course without fouling, and the schooner Lulu and the sloop Ariel came in collision before they had got two lengths from the starting point. They drifted about aimlessly for a moment, when they finally went ashore on the point, and were disentangled, after which they stood down the lake in good style. The race down the first starboard tack, past the point occupied by the Judges, was a fine one, and the gallant way in which the yachts went across from the right to the left shore was much enjoyed by the spectators. The winners were the Ada, the Idaho, and the Lulu, the time being as follows: Ada, 8:15; Idaho, 8:30, and the Lulu, 9:00.

The second race was a novel one, and was intended to give all the boats an equal chance to win the prize, regardless of dimensions. The flags were set six feet apart, at the windward end of the lake, and the boats started at the opposite end, the yacht which first passed between the stakes to be declared the winner. The prize was a miniature yacht, twenty inches long. The boats were started as before, six of the smallest of them fouling in a bunch immediately after starting, and the balance of the fleet proceeding without them. They all started on the port tack, the Ariel to windward and the Idaho again making for the same point. The Ariel passed first between the stakes, the Lulu second, and the Idaho third. The Ariel's time was 9:00 and the Lulu's 10:40.

The next regatta at Central Park will take place two weeks from yesterday, when a series of contests will be sailed and prizes offered.

BASE-BALL.

A game of base-ball was played on the old St. George's Cricket Grounds, on Jersey City Heights, in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon, between the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, and the Alpha Club, of Roseville, near Newark, N. J. At the middle of the last inning, just as the third man on the Pavonia side had been put out, it suddenly began to rain heavily, and all were obliged to seek shelter, leaving one inning not played on the side of the Alpha Club. The score at that time stood 20 to 11 in favor of the Pavonia Club, and they thus became the winners. The score by innings is as follows:

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pavonia	3	0	3	1	0	1	10	1	1—20
Alpha	1	4	0	2	1	0	2	1 u p	—11

Umpire—Mr. F. Chandler, of the old Arlington Club, of Newark, N. J.

Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

This afternoon the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, will play a game with the Union Club, of Newark, N. J., at Irvington, near Newark. To-morrow there will be a game in Newark between the Alpha Club, of Roseville, N. J., and the Eagle Club, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The two latter clubs will also play a game in Newark on Monday next. On Saturday next the St. Louis (Brown Stockings) will play a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, with the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and on Monday will play in the same place with the Mutual Club, of this City. On the 13th inst. the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, will play with the Mohawk Club, of Jersey City, and on the 22d inst. they will play a game with the Star Club, of Newark, at Irvington.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Arlingtons of Providence, R. I., defeated the Providence Club, at Providence, R. I., yesterday, 17 to 5.

The Mutuals defeated the Hartfords 9 to 1—six innings—at Hartford, yesterday.

The Bostons defeated the Athletics 12 to 4 yesterday.

The Live Oaks, of Lynn, Mass., defeated the Maple Leafs, of Guelphs, at Watertown, at base-ball yesterday 6 to 3. This closes the tournament. The Live Oaks won four games, taking the first money, $450; the Maples three games and the second money, $350, and the Flyaways two games and the third money, $250.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

A committee of which Mr. Nathaniel Dole is Chairman, was appointed some time ago at a meeting of a number of the stockholders and Directors of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company to report upon a plan for the reorganization of the road. On the 1st of June last this committee made its report, which was accepted by the majority of the stockholders. The plan recommended by the committee is strongly opposed by a considerable number of the stockholders, however, and may come to naught. Following are the principal phases of the proposed plan: A new company shall be organized under chapter 429 of the laws of New-Jersey, to be called the Midland Railway Company of New-Jersey, which shall become the purchaser of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company. The new company, in order to meet pressing expenses, is then to execute a first mortgage on all its property to secure the amount of $800,000, payable in currency in twenty years from Aug. 1, 1875, with coupons for interest at seven per cent., payable on Feb. and Aug. 1, the corporation to reserve the right to redeem the bonds on any 1st day of February or August, on sixty days' previous notice, at 105. The bonds also to be converted at par into gold bonds, at the option

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 7, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, George H. Scott sold a four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 15.8 by 74, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-eighth street, for $20,900, to Louis Schreiber. Under a similiar court order, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 16.10 by 68, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth street, for $9,000, to Julius Hart, plaintiff in the legal action. James M. Miller also sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, a plot of 50 by 100.4, with old buildings thereon, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $9,925, to B. S. Halsted, plaintiff. No other sales were made, the following being postponed: Sale by R. V. Harnett of three houses and lots on East Fifty-first street, east of First avenue, adjourned to the 14th inst.; sale by J. L. Wells, a house and lot on Arcularius place, Inwood, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the 21st inst.; and sale by Mr. Harnett of two houses, with lease of lots, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, adjourned to Sept. 6.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 27.2 by 93.2 by 25 by 78.2, on Morton street, north side, 151.4 feet west of Bedford street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 24.1 by 100, No. 118 Varick street, east side, 43.2 feet south of Domilick street. Also, foreclosure sale, J. S. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two house, with lots each 25 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

NEW-YORK.

By George H. Scott.

1 four-story brown-stone front house and lot, Madison av., s. w. corner of 78th st., lot 15.8x74 ..... $20,900

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 9th av., n. w. corner of 55th st., lot 16.10x68. $9,000

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, with old buildings, West 47th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., plot 50x100.4..... $9,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 6.

Broome st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Willett st., 25x75; A. Chontal to Pauline Von Schoening..... $22,000

Cornelia st., s. s., 277.5 ft. e. of Bleecker st., runs s. 55 ft., thence n. e. 3 ft., thence n. 55.6 ft., thence again n. 54 ft., thence w. along Cornelia st. 26.11 ft.; A. H. Joline, Referee, to R. M. Nichols.....

Bayard st., n. s., 201 ft. w. of Washington av., 20x112.6; J. Quirk to W. O. Meagher.....

6th st., s. s., 147.10 ft. e. of 1st av., 25.10x97.6; G. Boyer to C. Blecknack.....

6th st., n. s., No. 623 East, 20x92.3; heirs at law of W. Hunt to J. Lockwood.....

Both st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x106.3; R. Sanford, referee, to J. Edgar.....

125th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100; G. Grunewald to W. Weber.....

139th st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of Avenue A, 40x100.10; J. J. Doelan to P. D. Duffy.....

143d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x200.11; W. F. Rowland to H. Goldsmith.....

145th st., n. s., 164.10 ft. w. of Willis av., 16.8x100; D. F. Conner to Josephine Chedsey.....

Saint Nicholas pl., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Convent av., 25x100; F. R. Rudd, Referee, to J. S. Lounsberry..

$2,000
800
25,500
6,750
9,000
10,250
35,000
14,000
4,000
4,000
13,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
of
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has the largest circulation of any respectable Sunday journal in the United States, and is THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A GREAT BARGAIN IS OFFERED IN ONE or both of the fine high-stoop houses, Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., at its junction with Broadway, and opposite the splendid hotel just completed; one must be sold; easy terms. OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily; two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 25th st., New-York, and near Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourlyt rains on both railroads.

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FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.

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$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three mortgages; $5,000 on first mortgage; $7,000 if shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Look Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year. Inquire of WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

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AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FOR ONE or two years, a furnished country seat, combining country and city; has all the convenience and elegance of the city, with the health and beauty of the country; large new house, gas and water; four acres in garden and lawn; five to ten minutes' walk to stores, churches, and schools. House built with reference to comfort in both Winter and Summer. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY FAITHful girl, most highly recommended; has spent seven years in one family, to whom she refers; is obliging, and would not object to assist in taking care of children or waiting. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl (Swede) who understands her duties; is a quick, orderly, chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A reliable German girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family, either City or country; good references. Call at No. 310 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in baker's store.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A woman with good City references as a capable, tidy chamber-maid and a thorough washer, ironer, &c., for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two American girls; one as chamber-maid and seamstress; can trim dresses nicely; the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Call at No. 309 East 9th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and to take care of children; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; best City reference from last place. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, and is a good plain seamstress, or would wait on a lady; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; is a good family cook of meats, game, fish, soups, pastries, makes excellent bread and biscuit; would assist in washing; in fact, a desirable person; five years best reference from last place; country or City; sober, honest, very neat and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work.—By a neat industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, trustworthy, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference for years, if required; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., in the toy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in the best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., late West 11th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, understands all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN WHO is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, WITH several years' reference; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook, and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK-LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXCELLENT Scotch women; in City or country together; one as cook, &c., the other as laundress; both understand their business well and will do it; good references. Call at 106 6th av. between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH woman, who is a competent cook in all branches, for American or foreign families; for City or country; has the very best of references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND GIRL, WITH City reference; can cook, wash, iron, or do chamber-work and waiting; is good-tempered and a good worker; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; A VERY good cook, especially a good baker, and very neat in her kitchen; City or country; wages not so much an object; can furnish good references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands Jewish cooking; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 268 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands thoroughly the care of milk and butter, and is an excellent baker; has good City references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; washer and ironer; no objection to the country; would do general house-work; good washer and ironer; references. Apply at 233 Sullivan st., first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; trustworthy, willing, and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 359 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking, and taking care of milk and butter; can take full charge of the basement. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN GERMAN COOK; CAN make bread, biscuit, and cake; City preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's on Thursday, No. 24 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store, near 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO understands her business in all branches, in a first-class family. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at present employer's, No. 55 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference for years, if required; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN; is willing to go to the country; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 1,179 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has five years' best City reference. Call at No. 35 West 17th st., where references can be given.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

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DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; good reference. Address E. T., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER who can cut and fit perfectly; wishes to go out by the day or by the week. Call or direct to No. 226 East 47th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Address C. T., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress by the day or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine if required. Call at No. 42 West 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL OF SIXTEEN, where she can assist in general house-work and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 414 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, for general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 271 Avenue B, corner of 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN to do general house-work. Apply for two days at No. 653 Hudson st., in the fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN with a boy seven years old, to do general house-work; is a first-class cook and laundress; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as working housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the care of children and sewing; City or country. Address F. W. G., No. 1 East 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the care of children and sewing. Call or address F. W. G., No. 1 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; Swedish girl. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived for about two years, No. 23 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant woman as laundress; understands washing, fluting, and polishing in all its branches; has best City references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; or would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID who travel around; is a very highly-recommended person; capable and refined, and thoroughly understands her duties as lady's maid; speaks several languages; dresses hair, dress-maker, and is an excellent worker. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl giving references; can do hair-dressing and sewing; cuts and fits by patterns; sews by hand. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl; two years in her place, and family can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE FOR Growing Children.—By a very good seamstress; can operate, dresses hair nicely, and is very good-natured; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby or see to grown children; a good home preferred to high wages; country preferred. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY FRENCH girl, speaking no English, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chamber-maid; has reference; no objection to country for Summer. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO TAKE care of children in City or country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 435 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXperience as monthly and invalid nurse; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND to do sewing; City or country; two years' highest reference. Call at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,252 Broadway, corner 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INVALID nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY AS SICK nurse or nurse to an invalid; at present disengaged; will take a few engagements; reference from doctor and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS EXperienced infant's nurse; excellent City references; City or country; is very capable and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 207 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, YOUNG, HEALTHY woman with all the requisites for a good wet nurse; City or country. To be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children or to do up-stairs work; best reference. Call at No. 124 East 51st st., first bell.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as seamstress, to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit and bring her own machine; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 433 West 40th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid, or will take care of a growing child; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

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SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young woman; is a first-class seamstress, by hand or machine; gives the best testimonials as competent, neat, willing girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, Sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A SCOTCH, UP-stairs girl, with good references, as chamber-maid and plain sewing; will assist in the pantry or waiting; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A most excellent waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; country preferred. Can be seen on Thursday at her present employer's, No. 24 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INVALID nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT German girl, Protestant; has served one family for several years, and only leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; is very neat, nice appearance, and very respectful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; has three years' City references as a competent, neat, and agreeable girl; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WASHING.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; mending and darning; will go out by the day; good references. Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

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COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS A VERY FIRST-class cook in all branches; one year's reference from last place; is tidy, sober; a good worker; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest, and obliging; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman; competent, trustworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; will be highly recommended by last and former employers. Address James, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young Swede; speaks English; gives one year's reference from last place; can milk, work in garden; is handy, sober, honest. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN and groom; can be seen at present employer's; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 47 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLishman; six years' good reference. Address D. B., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; eleven years' City reference; late employer's family gone to Europe. Call or address T. K., at the office of E. A. Packer, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 29.

COACHMAN.—HAS A KNOWLEDGE OF GARDENing, and can wait on table; no objection to the country. Call at No. 33 Mercer st.; can be seen for two days

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man thoroughly acquainted with his business; willing, obliging, and perfectly civil; country preferred; three years' best City references. Address W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable, or W., No. 6 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and to do plain gardening; is a good, steady, sober man; can milk if required; understands his business; is not afraid to work. Address B. M., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good, steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address 2, or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is still in employ; can recommend him very highly; he is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging, and wishes to go in the country; single. Can be seen (or address A. B.) at his private stable, No. 154 West 29th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy and competent Protestant man; can furnish the best of testimonials; has lived six years with his present employer. Call or address H. S., New-York Tattersalls stables, corner 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN OF long experience in the business; five years' reference from last place; leaves on account of disposing of horses. Address J. D., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GET A situation for his coachman; is English, and thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call or address No. 46 West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom of long experience; very highest testimonials. Call or address Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; six years' good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife on a farm; man as farmer, and wife as cook or dairy-maid; both not afraid of work; no incumbrance. Address A. F., Box No. 239 *Times* Office, for three days.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class groom and coachman; can milk if required; will make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address T. D., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—IN THE PROPER ACCEPTATION of this word the whole force of the science of the profession is expressed, and needs no further explanation of ability; consequently, those desiring the service of such a one, may address Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; fourteen years' experience; has the best of references; strictly temperate and reliable; has filled a situation as butler and valet; advertiser is a Protestant. Address A. M., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French waiter or butler in a good family, where his services will be appreciated; his reference is excellent, and for several years; Newport preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER, in a private family; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 113 West 31st st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—THOROUGHLY PRACtical, working man, having an intimate knowledge of the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, is married immediately; he must be a Protestant, married, but without family. Address, with references, B. J., Box No. 3,805 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN the country all the year, a good family cook, with references, where no washing is required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE TO GO in the country; the man must understand the care of horses thoroughly, and plain gardening; the woman is first-class cook and laundress. Address J. O. G., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OLD in an office to do corresponding; must write a good hand; $5 a week. Apply at M. L. OLE NICK'S, No. 7 Walker st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN TO assist in a small milk dairy; must be a good milker. Apply to or address T. DOBSON, Bergen Point, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.
HUDSON CO., N. J.
FOR SALE.
Brown, Anderton & Imbrie, No. 38 Wall st.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
of
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Mr. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,
will be continued in next Sunday's edition of THE TIMES.

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OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION,
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,
No. 96 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company who have not received plan for the re-organization of said Company, will please send in their names without delay to this office. On receiving the same, the necessary papers will immediately be mailed to their address.

C. A. WORTENDYKE,
Chairman Committee of Reorganization.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board:
A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

MESSRS. FOULD & CO., THE WELL-known Bankers in Paris, have given notice that, in consequence of the demise of Mr. ADOLPHE FOULD, the sole surviving partners left are Messrs. ARMAND & d MICHEL HEINE, who continue the house; from the 1st of July, 1875, the business will, however, be carried on under the firm of A. et M. HEINE.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ROTHNIA...WED., July 7 | ALGERIA...WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA..WED., July 14 | SCYTHIA...WED., July 28

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed. July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOZER.....Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to JUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INDIAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 24 at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow, $28, currency.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....FRIDAY, July 9. 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M. | Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTH AMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....July 10 | DONAU.....July 24
MOSEL.....July 17 | MAIN.....July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Blackenet.....SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, Forzois.....SATURDAY July 24
PEREIRE, Danre.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDES, Agent, No. 13 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON.....Saturday, July 10
GULF STREAM.....Wednesday, July 14

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through rates and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday July 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13
CUBA.....Thursday, July 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points south and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads. First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Savannah.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ARCHIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON.....July 15

connecting at all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. MORTON.....THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES.....July 10
ATLAS.....July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS.....July 14
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

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WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO....Sat. July 10 | HINDOO.....To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24 | OTHELLO.....To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports.

Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

☞ THIS THURSDAY, JULY 8.
☞ NEXT SATURDAY, JULY 10,

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer,

PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail.....$1 75
TICKETS or hero nit ip, nclud ug ad ass o to the a ce ourse.....2 : 0
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN.....1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course.....1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat.....1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

TWO SPLENDID TRIPS TO-DAY.

MORNING, TO SANDY HOOK, LONG BRANCH, and return. Connects with New-Jersey Railroad at Sandy Hook for Long Branch.) Fare, (round trip,) $1 50; to Sandy Hook and return, $1; children, half price. Leaves foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M., foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30, and Pier No. 8, North River, at 11 o'clock; ample time allowed for surf bathing and the enjoyment of the many other attractions of the famous seaside resort. Long Branch excursionists called for on the afternoon trip. AFTERNOON delightful excursion to SANDY HOOK. Leaves foot of 23d st., North River, at 3 o'clock, and foot of Murray st., North River, at 3:30. Fare, (round trip,) $1; children half price.

☞ All the great musical attractions each trip.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 9,

up the Hudson on the beautiful steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

FARE, (round trip,) ONE DOLLAR.

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DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE

charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences connected with fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address

S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA.—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eagle wood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next. —Dated New-York, the 23d day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.

ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next. —Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

Je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references. JARDINE & CO., No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

BATHS.

VEGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A SHETLAND PONY, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, and side-saddle for sale; pony 46 inches high, six years old; has been used by an invalid child for two years; warranted safe and free from all vice; can be ridden or driven by a child six years old; Mamoto is a perfect pet; will give trial. Apply at first stable west of 3d av. in 28th st.

A LADY'S PONY TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A Pony fourteen hands, jet black, seven years old; will trot twelve miles an hour; will stand by steamcars; also phaeton, harness, and side-saddle, all in good order; will give a trial. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—A full assortment of Summer Goods; Lap Dusters, Linen Sheets, &c. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrives Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M. 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:40, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:40, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 3 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Beth. Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:15 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:45, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., special Express daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via L. S. and M. S. R. R.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

Sc ol A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at Newark, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection with mail for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. S. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. WM. H. SNEDEN, General Manager.

CHARLES P. McFADDIS, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE J. SMITH, Auctioneer, No. 11 Chambers st.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION, I WILL sell on THURSDAY, July 8, 1875, at 8 A. M., at No. 22 Spruce st., the stock and fixtures of a shoe finding store. GEORGE J. SMITH, Marshal.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

On the 12th and 14th instant enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worc

LONG BRANCH RACES.

SPORT AT MONMOUTH PARK.

FOUR EXCITING CONTESTS—ERASTUS CORNING WINS THE SELLING RACE—THE MONMOUTH OAKS TAKEN BY ASCENSION—GRINSTEAD CAPTURES THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES—A CLOSELY CONTESTED HURDLE RACE WON BY TROUBLE.

Those who remained home from Monmouth Park yesterday, missed an unusually good day's sport. A slight sprinkle about the time of the third race was all that came from the threatening storm, while the heavy clouds completely shut out the fierce rays of the sun, and rendered the atmosphere at least bearable. For the reasons that have been hinted at, there was an exceedingly slim attendance, probably not more than 2,000 persons in all, inclusive of a hundred or two ladies. The track was in excellent condition after Tuesday night's storm, and there was no dust. Full details of the racing will be found below.

The amount invested in French pools on the ground yesterday was $28,705. The following were the tickets sold: First race—Astral, 675; Scratch, 248; Ida Wells, 65; Burgoo, 16; Century, 51; Scramble, 40; field, 223; total, 1,318. Second race—McIntyre, 955; Cottrill, 258; Finework, 264; field, 159; total, 1,636. Third race—Puryear, 1,029; Countess, 132; Stampede, 460; Hoaxer, 52; total, 1,673. Fourth race—Vesuvius, 25; Deadhead, 59; Stockwood, 60; Trouble, 569; Diavolo, 401; total, 1,114. Grand total, 5,741. The first race paid $28; the second, $30 10; the third, $7 70, and the last, $9 25.

THE SELLING RACE.

The initial race was a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold for $1,000, and the usual allowances. There were the following nine entered: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, four years; Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, four years; Walter A. Dunn's b. c. Judge Tharman, four years; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, three years; D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, four years; John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, three years; Ayres & Sutcliffe's ch. g. Erastus Corning; John Coffee's b. f. Ida Wells, and Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Astral. A selling race is generally the most uncertain of races, but, notwithstanding this fact, the Western division laid heavy amounts on Astral, "with Swim to ride." Two outsiders, Erastus Corning and Burgoo, ran first and second, however. The following quotations will give an idea of the betting losses:

Astral	$250	$310
Judge Thurman	220	410
Scratch	380	220
Scramble	65	55
Ida Wells	100	70
Century	30	165
Burgoo	30	
Violet	20	130
Erastus Corning	20	140
Total	$1,020	$1,415
		$1,930

As the distance was a mile and a quarter, they were sent down to the quarter pole, and, after one false attempt, the signal was given to a very fair start. They came up the stretch in close order. Erastus Corning was in the lead, Astral second, Century third, with Violet on his quarter. When they passed the Judges' stand Erastus Corning was showing the route, Astral having come up, and was lapping his quarter. Violet, having passed Century, was up third. As they went around the turn Erastus Corning was still making the running, and was half a length before Astral, who just showed his head before Violet, the others running in a rack close behind. As they went along the backstretch, Astral closed to the head of Corning, and they ran in this manner past the half-mile pole, while Burgoo rushed up and took the third place from Violet. As they came round the lower turn, Erastus Corning left Astral, and the latter died away, while Judge Thurman came up to the second place and got to the quarter of Corning, followed closely by Burgoo and Scratch. As they came up the homestretch, Judge Thurman retired and Burgoo assumed the second place, followed by Scratch. Erastus Corning continued to the front, and, although the whip was used freely by Burgoo's jockey, he could not reach the leader, who won by two lengths, Burgoo second, the same distance in front of Scratch, Century fourth, Scramble fifth, and the others pulling up. The time was 2:15¾.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Selling Race for all ages; purse, $400; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed 5 pounds; for $300 10 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse. One mile and a quarter.

Ayres & Sutcliffe's ch. g. Erastus Corning, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Nora Creina, 100 pounds. Donahue.....1
D. McCann's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Dowding, 95 pounds. Henry.....2
James Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormeldy, 108 pounds. Reed.....3
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, by imp. Bairowmie, 98 pounds. Richardson.....0
Walter A. Dunn's b. c. Judge Tharman, 4 years, by J. C. Breckinridge, dam by imp. Cruiser, 98 pounds. Claburn.....0
John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, 3 years, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by Yorkshire, 77 pounds. Sayres.....0
John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessamine Porter, 95 pounds. Fay. 0
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Astral, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Laura White, by imp. Glencoe, 103 pounds. Swim.....0
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, 3 years, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson, by Bonnerville, 82 pounds. Scott.....0

Time—2:15¾.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

The second event of the day was the Monmouth Oaks, for three-year old fillies, one mile and a half, which closed with thirty nominations, out of which five answered the summons of the judges, viz.: McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce, John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, and Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis. Again were the knowing ones hit severely, and the rout was general. Katie Pearce came from the West with a great reputation, and the heavy speculators plunged on her to get them out of their difficulties, but they only sank deeper into the mire. The victory of Ascension was a very popular one, especially as Capt. Cottrill had been so unfortunate with his horses.

The distance being a mile and a half, the lot moved down to the half-mile pole. Without delay they were got into position, and when the starter tapped his drum the word readily followed. Ascension was quickest and was away first, Finework second, Gyptis third, Katie Pearce fourth, and Scramble fifth, getting away lazily. As they came round the lower turn Gyptis ran before Finework, and at the three-quarter pole was apparently on even terms with Ascension. The two leaders ran up the stretch together, and when they passed the Judge's stand Gyptis was showing a neck in advance of Ascension, who was six lengths before Katie Pearce, Finework fourth, and Scramble several lengths in the rear. At the three-quarter pole Ascension kept her lead, and, once into the homestretch, she had all her competitors beaten. Gyptis made a vain endeavor to regain her lost ground, Ascension keeping well to the front. As they approached the goal, she got further away, and finally captured the stakes by three lengths, in 2:46¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1872; the second to receive $200, and the third horse $100, out of the stakes. One and a half miles. Thirty nominations; value to winner, $2,200.

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, by imp. Australian, out of Lily Ward, by Lexington. W. Lakeland.....1
C. Littlefield's (M. H. Sanford's) br. f. Finework, by Lexington out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell. Pearce.....2
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis, by imp. Australian out of Mazurka, by Lexington. Spurling. 3
McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce, by imp. Leamington, out of Stamps by Lexington. Swim.....4
John F. Chamberlin's ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis out of Skedaddle by imp. Yorkshire. Hughes.....5

Time—2:46¾.

WINNERS OF THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Weights.	Miles.	Starters.	Time.
1871	Salina	Lexington	107	2¼	8	3:43½
1872	Woodbine	Censor or Kirtley	107	2	3	3:42
1873	Lizzie Lucas	imp. Australian	107	1½	9	2:45
1874	Regardless	imp. Eclipse	107	1½	5	2:45
1875	Ascension	imp. Australian	107	1½	5	2:46¾

THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

Next to be decided was the Mansion House Stakes for four-year-old colts and fillies, two miles and a half. There were eighteen nominations, and when they were called upon, responses were made by G. Longstaff's b. f. Countess, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead and ch. c. Rutherford, and W. Cottrill's ch. c. Stampede. The latter was recently purchased from Mr. W. M. Conner, and as Mr. Cottrill's stable was in good form, Stampede found many supporters. Puryear's pair, however, were well-defined favorites. The distance being two miles and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and without much delay they were got in line. As soon as the signal was given Countess jumped off in the lead, with Grinstead second and Stampede third. As they ran round the lower turn, however, Stampede started out to make a stiff pace, and rushed past Rutherford and Countess, and assumed the lead. When he reached the three-quarter pole he was a length in advance of Rutherford, who was half a length ahead of Countess, she two lengths before the Hoaxer, and Grinstead laying up behind. Stampede ran well up the stretch, and at the finish of the first half-mile of the race was a length and a half in front of Rutherford, who was six lengths in advance of Countess and the Hoaxer, while Grinstead was running under a pull in the rear, evidently to make a waiting race. As they began the journey of the last mile, the Hoaxer dropped back and Grinstead moved into the fourth position and immediately challenged Countess. In the meantime, Rutherford closed rapidly on Stampede, and when they passed the quarter pole he was at the latter's saddle-girth. A length and a half behind them Countess and Grinstead were on even terms, and Hoaxer several lengths in the rear. As they traveled along the backstretch, Stampede surprised the spectators by breaking away from Rutherford and leading him two lengths, his backers becoming elated at the promising aspect of affairs. Grinstead, under the guidance of Barbee, left Countess and moved up closer to his stable companion. When they reached the half-mile pole Stampede was still two lengths in the van of Rutherford, he being a length and a half before Grinstead, who was the same distance away from Countess. As they came round the lower turn there was great excitement. Rutherford had reached the tail of Stampede and Countess being in close proximity. Thus they turned into the homestretch. When they approached the furlong pole Stampede gave it up, and Rutherford took the lead. Grinstead now came along and took the second place, while Countess got to the head of Stampede. As they approached the stand Stampede recovered, and came again with a rush, but without avail, for Puryear's pair were running strong, Rutherford allowing Grinstead to take the front place, and he passed the score a length in front of Rutherford, who was two lengths ahead of Stampede.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Mansion House Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay; for four-year-old colts and fillies, foals of 1871; the second to receive $200 and the third horse $100 out of the stakes; two and a half miles; eighteen nominations; value to winner, $1,800.

Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Kunze, by imp. Sovereign. Barbee.....1
Thomas Puryear's ch. c. Rutherford, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington. Donahue. 2
W. Cottrill's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue. W. Lakeland.....3
George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Ble singham, by imp. Eclipse. Swim.....4
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George. Hughes.....5

TIME.

Half-mile, 0:54¾; three-quarters, 1:24½; mile, 1:52; mile and a quarter, 2:20¾; mile and a half, 2:48¼; two miles, 3:43½; two miles and half, 4:40½.

WINNERS OF THE MANSION HOUSE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Miles.	Starters.	Time.
1871	Eclipse	Im. Eclipse	107	1½	4	2:47 3:41¾
1872	Monarchist	Lexington	108	1¾	2	3:47¼
		Im. Australian				
1873	Mate	Ilan	108	2½	2	4:37¾
1874	Tom Bowling	Lexington	108	2½	3	4:53
1875	Grinstead	Gilroy	108	1¾	5	4:40½

THE HURDLE RACE.

The closing event of the day was a hurdle race for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, always a popular race with the ladies. There were five entries, as follows: John Hannagan's b. h. Vesuvius, aged; Joseph Donahue's b. c. Deadhead, four years; D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, aged; A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, five years, and Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, five years. Trouble was a great favorite, and brought his backers out safely but with nothing to spare, for Deadhead fought hard and was only beaten a head. At the first hurdle Stockwood was first, Deadhead second, Trouble third, Vesuvius fourth and Diavolo fifth. As they went round the turn Vesuvius ran up and took the lead for a short distance, but Deadhead collared him and jumped over the hurdle at the quarter-pole first. The two leaders ran down the back stretch without change, and went over the seventh hurdle at the half-mile pole still without change. On the lower turn Trouble shook off Deadhead, Vesuvius making a fine burst of speed closed up like magic and assumed the second place, but before reaching the three-quarter pole Deadhead had again taken the second place. Trouble came over the eighth hurdle still in the front, Deadhead second and Diavolo third. They now came up the stretch, and Deadhead closed so rapidly that he astonished the backers of Trouble. The pair came up head and head, but at the last two jumps Trouble shoved his head to the front, and won by a short head. Deadhead was three lengths before Diavolo, who was a length in advance of Vesuvius, while Stockwood was some distance behind. The time was 4:09¾.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages; welter weights; eight hurdles; purse $400; $300 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse; two miles.

A. H. Torrence's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 151 pounds. Murphy.....1
Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye, 148 pounds. Nelson. 2
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, 151 pounds. Sutcliffe.....3
John Hannagan's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vanyuke, out of Lizzie Burr, 151 pounds. Maney.....4
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, aged, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 154 pounds. Lee.....5

Time—4:09¾.

THE RACING TO-DAY.

The racing will be continued at Monmouth Park to-day. A grand programme is presented, and the sport promises to equal that of the preceding days. There are to be four races, and the first is the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which has twenty-four youngsters engaged, and five stables are announced to be represented at the post, viz: P. Lorillard's, who has six engaged, Shirly, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter; Bertram, by imported Leamington, out of Ulrica; Parole, by Leamington, out of Maidea; Merciless, by imported Eclipse, out of Barbarity; Evasive, by imported Camwell, out of Evadne, and Faithless, by Leamington, out of Fidelity. It was publicly announced from the pool stand yesterday that Mr. Lorillard would not start Faithless, but which of the others he will start is unknown. Mr. Belmont has three engaged, including Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of Fenerca; Leatherstocking, by Kentucky, out of Fluke, and Clematis, by Kentucky, out of Fleur des Champs. J. J. Bevins has a filly by Leamington, out of Bonny Doon. H. P. McGrath has ch. c. Bryan, by Blarneystone, out of the Greek Slave, by imported Glencoe. James A. Grinstead has Knapsack, by War Dance, out of Sue Dougherty, and Mettle, by Melbourne, out of Leona's dam, by imported Eclipse. The second race is a dash of four miles, for all ages, for a purse of $1,000. In this there are Bessie Lee, Bigfellow, Wild Idle, and Rutherford, and a very fine contest may be expected. The third race is a dash of a mile and an eighth, and in this are entered Verdigris, Bob Woolley, Galway, B. F. Carver, Vernango, Leader, Mountauta, and Spindrift. The fourth race is a purse of $300, for beaten horses, one mile and a half, and the entries are: Vandalite, 100 pounds; Mary Long, 106 pounds; Century, 103 pounds; Donnybrook, 109 pounds; Lelaps, 90 pounds; Scratch, 103 pounds; Dublin, 103 pounds. The pools on these events at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's were as follows:

JULY STAKES.

	Turf Exchang.		Johnson's.	
Lorillard	$125	$35	$120	$100
Belmont	100	100	85	110
McGrath	25	60	40	50
Grinstead	40	30	40	55
Bevins	6	25		
Total	$296	$350	$285	$375

FOUR MILES.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's	
Bigfellow	$100	$90	$90	$120
Wild Idle	75	100	150	200
Rutherford	50	70	50	50
Bessie Lee	35	50	40	60
Total	$260	$310	$330	$430

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

	Turf Exchange.	
Monmouth	$100	$350
Verdigris	50	100
Bob Woolley	30	70
Spindrift	40	225
Carver	30	70
Galway	30	15
Vernango	25	30
Leader	20	30
Total	$325	$930

MILE AND A HALF.

	Turf Exchange.	
Donahue's Scratch and Dublin	$100	$200
Vandalite	100	200
Donnybrook	65	120
Mary Long, Century, Lelaps,	60	115
Total	$325	$635

A HIGHWAYMAN HELD TO ANSWER.

At an early hour on the morning of the 19th of June Mr. John Daly, of No. 200 East Twenty-first street, was knocked down and robbed of $10 by two young highwaymen on Third avenue, near Forty-third street. Officer John O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct, gave chase and seized one of the robbers. The other came to the assistance of his confederate, and the officer was thrown to the ground and severely kicked about the head and body. Officer McEverty, whom O'Brien had called to help him make the arrest, arrived just in time to save the latter's life. The elder of the highwaymen had his revolver in his hand, and when he discovered McEverty approaching he fired three shots at the officers. One took effect upon McEverty, inflicting a flesh wound, for which he is now undergoing treatment in Bellevue Hospital. Officer O'Brien terminated the struggle by firing one shot at the desperado, which crippled him so that further resistance was impossible. He proved to be Thomas Dully, aged twenty, a painter, residing at Forty-third street, between Second and Third avenues. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until yesterday, when he was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court. Two charges were preferred against Dully—one of robbery by Mr. Daly, and one of felonious assault, by Officer O'Brien. He was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail on each complaint. Dully's confederate, his brother John, is still at large.

POLICE METHODS.

RESULTS OF LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

COMMISSIONER MATSELL TESTIFIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE INCREASE OF CRIME—THE THERESA CLIFTON AFFAIR EXAMINED—THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. WALSH REFUTED—THE POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER COMMISSIONER GARDNER.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the causes of crime in this City resumed its sessions yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The members of the committee present were Thomas Cooper Campbell, Chairman; L. C. Dessar, John T. McGowan, Jacob Hess, and James W. Husted. Mr. John D. Townsend was in attendance as counsel of the committee. The first witness called was William Tucker, who testified in substance that he was the owner of certain houses in the Eighth Precinct which were said to be disreputable, but he disclaimed any intention of renting them for such a purpose, and he always gave strict injunctions to his agent to let them only to respectable tenants. He understood that indictments had been found against him as the owner of such property, but they were never brought to trial, and he was willing that his action in regard to the renting of them should be submitted to legal proceedings.

William Delamater, a clerk employed at Police Head-quarters, identified a copy of an affidavit subscribed to by Theresa Clifton at the office of the Superintendent in 1874, but he could not tell where the original document was. Superintendent Matsell, Detective McDougal, and Capt. Mount were present, and the oath was administered by Mr. Hopcroft. He had seen the girl for the first time a few minutes before the affidavit was sworn to, and he had previously read it over in her hearing.

George W. Matsell, formerly Superintendent and now Commissioner of Police, testified in reply to Mr. Townsend: I don't know where the original of this affidavit of Theresa Clifton is, and the last time I saw it was in a small room attached to the office of Superintendent of Police; at the time that affidavit was sworn to I was Superintendent, and I entered the office at the time the girl was swearing to it; I did not see her sign it; I think I read the affidavit; the girl was some time at the Head-quarters before I saw her, and I knew nothing of her arrest until after it was effected; I don't know how long she continued at Police Head-quarters, and, although Superintendent, I did not have charge of her. She was altogether under the control and custody of Mr. Gardner, the then President of the board. I may have noticed an account of the arrest of this girl in the newspapers, but I don't now remember that I did. I do not recollect that my attention was called to it, for I don't read papers much, but I would not be sure of that matter.

Q.—Was there anything done in regard to such a matter as far as the Police Department was concerned? A.—Mr. Gardner had charge of the matter altogether, and all I knew of it was by hearsay. Nothing was done by the department respecting it, because I was not a member of the board.

Q.—Did you know anything at that time of what occurred in the board when you were Superintendent? A.—Nothing; I had no presence whatever in the board.

Q.—If you had seen this matter in the newspapers would you have been likely to have called the attention of the Commissioners to it? A.—No, Sir; the Commissioners, I presume, would see it as soon as I did.

Mr. Townsend here read an affidavit made by Theresa Clifton at Police Head-quarters at the time. She stated that she lived with a woman named Annie Small, in the precinct under the control of Capt. Walsh, and that the house in which she resided was used for panel purposes. The affidavit also alleged that she frequently carried letters from Mrs. Small to Capt. Walsh to the Police precinct, and on these occasions Walsh committed the alleged offenses. Theresa Clifton was then only twelve years of age.

On resuming the examination of Mr. Matsell, Mr. Townsend asked:

Did you think it was your duty to send for the Captain? A.—It would be a piece of impertinence for me to send for anybody when the President of the Board was managing the case.

Q.—Would not the publication of that article be likely to have a serious effect on the morale of the Police force if uncontradicted? A.—I think it would, and in my opinion the man who was implicated should first contradict; I don't know how any one higher in authority could contradict it in the face of that affidavit.

Q.—You don't think the Commissioners should contradict it? A.—I am no censor on their conduct. The present Commissioners would act differently.

Q.—And that is the deduction? A.—Well, these people are gone now. Some of them are dead, and I don't want to disturb them. As far as I know, while I was Superintendent of Police, none of the charges made against Capt. Walsh were brought to trial. I don't know whether he demanded a trial, and I never heard that he did.

Q.—Do Superintendents usually wait for charges to emanate from the Commissioners? A.—They did then, but not now. There has been no such rule adopted, but in former times I found it necessary to wait for the orders of my superiors.

Mr. Townsend stated that he had subpœned Commissioner John J. Davenport to testify before the committee, and had received a communication from that gentleman to the effect that all the papers connected with the subject matter of the arrest of Theresa Clifton and the proceedings in court were either in the hands of Mr. Davenport or were filed in the office of the District Attorney.

Edward Walsh testified: I am connected with the Municipal Police; have been connected with the force sixteen years, seven years of which I have been Captain; I never knew anything of the affidavit made by Theresa Clifton except from information received through a friend at Police Head-quarters, and I never saw a copy of the original affidavit.

Q.—Did you see a publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES referring to that matter? A.—Yes, Sir; on the 10th of May, 1874, my attention was called to it, and I went to Head-quarters in reference to it; I saw Mr. Gardner, and said that an affidavit had been made in his presence charging me with a terrible crime, and I desired an investigation. [The witness detailed a response he said was made by Mr. Gardner, which is unfit for publication.] Had no communication with any other Commissioner or with the Superintendent on the subject; I knew the girl Theresa Clifton; she came to the station-house on three or four occasions; she called to me for relief, because I was Secretary of a committee organized at that time to raise money by a benefit for the poor of the precinct. I knew her for no other way than that, and the charge contained in the affidavit read is baseless. I knew Annie Small casually. Prior to this matter the most serious charge ever made against me was one for refusing to arrest a man at the instigation of Henry Bergh, and that was dismissed. Two days previous to the making of the affidavit by Theresa Clifton, I was transferred from my Precinct to the Twenty-fourth, or Harbor Police, where I remained until May, 1875. During the interval I was constantly on the boat. I was frequently requested to leave my command temporarily by Superintendent Walling, who said that the President of the Board, Mr. Matsell, did not desire to sail in the boat with me; such was the strength of his animus. That was the first instance of a removal, under such circumstances, I ever heard.

To Mr. Hess: Theresa Clifton never brought me any letters from Annie Small, or from any other person. She came to the station-house for relief tickets, and I made her once a present of a bonnet. I never applied to the Commissioners for a trial of the charges against me, because Mr. Gardner was the ruling spirit on the board, and I never had time to try it since. This charge has created a very strong prejudice against me in the minds of the Commissioners, and that is the reason I have sought an investigation. To my knowledge, Annie Smal did not keep a panel-house, and where she lived I know was a respectable tenement-house. I assume Mr. Garuner controlled the board from his acts; also from the fact that he told me he would transfer me, and two hours afterward I was transferred. The Superintendent has thus had no power. The last time I heard of this affidavit I understood it was "pigeon-holed" in the District Attorney's office by Mr. Lyon, the Assistant District Attorney.

Dr. Edward Bradley and Prof. John R. Wood, practicing physicians, testified that, as far as medical science would enable them to judge, the charges made by the girl against Capt. Walsh in her original affidavit were unfounded in fact.

Annie Small, the woman whose name has already figured so prominently in connection with previous investigations concerning this matter, was sworn, and detailed the circumstances connected with the arrest of Theresa Clifton at her house, by Capt. Williams and Commissioner Gardner; she had seen Capt. McGullough lately; he called upon her a week ago, and asked her if she intended to appear before the committee; she replied that she did, and he told her if she did no Police Captain would allow her to live in New-York; her reply was that they had done her so much harm they could not do her any more.

Theresa Clifton, a young girl of fourteen years, testified in detail to the fact of her arrest by Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams, as stated by Annie Small, and as published. They took her to Police Head-quarters, and the next morning she was taken to a private room in the building, where she saw Mr. Gardner, Detective McDougal, Capt. Williams, Capt. Mount, and two old gentlemen, who said they were Judges. Capt. Mount and Detective McDougal asked her if Mrs. Small was a bad woman. She replied that she was not, whereupon Capt. Mount frightened her by saying that she was a bad woman, that he would lock her up in a cell; also, that the two pretended Judges would send her to the House of the Good Shepherd for ten years. She signed a paper which she had forgotten if it was read to her. She read the statement subsequently in a paper. The witness here denied the truth of it, saying that she was compelled to swear to it under threat of being sent to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Louisa Turner testified that she was asked to pay $5 a week by a ward detective to Capt. McCullough, but the money was never paid. When she lived in Capt. Byrne's precinct no such demand was made upon her.

Trita Kasefang, a liquor-dealer in Capt. Killelea's precinct, testified that he never paid any money to Killelea for protection, and never made a statement of that character at the Police head-quarters.

August Urben, a friend of the last witness, said that he had a conversation with him upon the subject of the payment of money to the Police, at the Central Park, on Oct. 19 last, and Kasefang said that in the preceding year he had paid Killelea between $1,200 and $1,300 for protection.

It was announced that further evidence would be given on this matter, and pending its production an adjournment was taken to next Friday.

FALL OF A CHURCH TOWER.

DEMOLITION OF THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH IN FULTON STREET—AN ADJOINING HOUSE BADLY DAMAGED.

The demolition of the Old Dutch Church in Fulton street was completed yesterday morning, and was attended with disastrous results to the adjoining building. The work of taking down the tower on the William street side had been left to the Department of Public Buildings. Mr. John Kierst was placed in charge of the job. The tower was 60 feet high, 24 feet square, the walls 4 feet thick, and its gross weight 1,775 tons. It was supported by eight wooden columns, capable of sustaining a weight of 2,960 tons. The work was commenced at 5:30 A. M. by burning off the columns at the base. Had the plan been successfully carried out, the tower would have dropped between the columns and crumbled in a mass upon the vacant lot. Through some miscalculation, however, the tower fell to the westward, striking the five-story building, No. 103 Fulton street, at the junction of the first and second stories, making a hole in its side about fifty feet in diameter, and crushing its way to the sub-basement. The wall above the aperture was cracked to the roof of the building. The first floor, basement, and sub-basement were occupied by T. G. Sellew, dealer in desks, office and library furniture. On the basement floor were stored a number of walnut cylinder office desks, valued at $100 to $175 each, together with a cheaper class of desks and a number of valuable office chairs. The sub-basement was occupied by miscellaneous furniture. All of the furniture immediately under the passage of the falling wall was irreparably damaged, while that standing adjacent to the orifice was badly injured by flying stones. No assessed estimate had been made on the property damaged, but Mr. Sellew thought it would reach the sum of $6,000 or $7,000. The building belongs to the Old Dutch Church Corporation, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000 or $6,000.

The Department of Public Buildings, after the casualty, saw that the contractors took proper steps to secure the injured house. The floors and walls were shored and propped to prevent them from falling during the night, and the necessary precautions were taken in other work parts.

Speaking of the disaster to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon, Inspector McGuiness said that, in his judgment, it was occasioned by the burning of the columns—the support of the church. The contractors should have begun to tear the building down from the top, rather than to hazard the result of breaking the foundation and letting the huge pile down with a crash.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COLLISION.

DAMAGE TO THE COMPANY—LIST OF THE WOUNDED—FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

The village of Rockaway was almost free yesterday from traces of the fatal disaster of Monday last. In one house lay the body of young Mott; in another the fireman, Finn, was tenderly nursed by charitable hands, and along the track lay portions of the débris of the wrecked trains; but the excitement having no further food had died away and the little village resumed its wonted air of quiet. The railroad company seems to be entirely under the control of the Superintendent, Mr. Barton, as considerable search and diligent inquiry yesterday failed to reveal the whereabouts of the President or the manager of the road. Mr. H. C. Poppenhusen, the manager, it will be remembered, was on the train coming toward Brooklyn at the time of the collision, and he afterward reported that he had been hurt in the head, but had, on recovering his senses, gone down the track to stop another train, and had afterward rendered assistance at the scene of the wreck. This story is denied by some who saw him after the disaster. They say that he was unhurt, and that he came almost immediately to Brooklyn. All the employes of the road are exceedingly reticent regarding the collision, and it is understood that they are all aware that their employment depends upon their discreet silence.

The trains yesterday ran without interruption, and, except in the houses of mourning, the accident of Monday was a thing of the past. The loss to the company in rolling stock has been estimated at $20,000, which is probably a large figure. No estimate has yet been made of their loss by the diminution of public favor, nor has any one yet been bold enough to guess the amount of damages in which they are likely to be mulcted. Those who suffered injuries by the accident were all reported in a favorable condition yesterday. The most serious case, that of William Finn, took a more favorable turn yesterday, and, although his death was on Tuesday thought almost certain, he was pronounced in a fair way to recover. He is cared for at a private residence near the scene of the collision. Mr. Slater, the most severely injured of any of the survivors excepting Finn, will probably lose his foot, but is not considered by his physicians to be in serious danger. All the others who were injured, so far as could be learned yesterday, were doing well. Almost all of them express a determination to sue the company for damages.

A few additional names of those injured were obtained yesterday, making the complete list, as far as known, as follows:

Augustus Holdridge, conductor of down train, lost three fingers, leg lamined, and bruised about face.
William Finn, fireman, injured about the head and internally. Recovery doubtful.
Charles Coates, brakeman, down train, slightly bruised.
John Slater, printer, No. 555 Union street, Brooklyn, slight scalp wound and compound fracture of foot and ankle.
Patrick Walsh, No. 9 Pearl street, New-York, head cut.
Thomas Robinson, Leonard street, New-York, contusion of both legs.
Jacob New, No. 89 Union place, Greenpoint, scalp wound and slight abrasion of both legs.
Mrs. Principle, No. 794 Greenwich street, New-York, slight scalp wound. This was the only woman injured, so far as could be ascertained.
Patrick Kehoe, No. 71 Chambers street, New-York, scalp wound and contusion of leg.
William Madison, No. 91 Madison street, New-York, leg badly lacerated.
Thomas Lewis, No. 50 Henry street, New-York, side hurt.
Frederick Van Winkle, Greenpoint, slightly.
H. O. Bernard, formerly of Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, slight.

The funerals of several of the victims took place yesterday. Mr. Philip Hartman, of Williamsburg, was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, and Mr. Bruno Thurmer was buried in Green-Wood. They were both members of the Copernicus Lodge of Free Masons, and the funeral services were held in the lodge-room at No. 89 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. Handsome caskets were provided, and numerous floral tributes were placed in the room. The Masonic services only were observed in the lodge-room and at the graves.

Mr. Hebbard's remains were sent on Tuesday to the residence of his parents, at No. 144 East Forty-fifth street, New-York, where the funeral services were performed yesterday at 11 A. M. The body was afterward taken to Bridgeport and buried in the family plot in one of the cemeteries in that city.

The funerals of the other four who were killed will take place to-day. The remains of William B. Mott were taken to Brooklyn yesterday, to the house of Mr. James McGee, at the corner of Putnam and Classon avenues, from which place he is to be buried to-day. William Gould's remains were conveyed from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Craft, of Westville, Long Island, and will be buried from there to-day. John Euler's body was taken on Tuesday to his father's house, at the corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn, and will be buried at 2 P. M. to-day, from the Park Avenue Methodist Church, of which church he was a member. P. C. Pfeiffer's remains were conveyed to the residence of Charles Pfeiffer, of Ocean Point, and will be buried at 10 A. M. to-day, from the Roman Catholic Church in that village, where a solemn high mass will be performed for the rest of his soul. The Williamsburg Saengerbund, of which he was a member, is expected to attend the funeral. The Coroner's inquest is to take place to-day at the Atlantic Hotel in Far Rockaway.

MURDER IN MORRISTOWN.

Michael Beston was shot and fatally injured on Tuesday night during a fight in Morristown, N. J., by Michael Kinney. A number of Irish laborers, all of whom were more or less under the influence of liquor, were in a saloon, in that city, and became boisterous. The dispute was finally narrowed down to Kinney and Beston, and words soon led to blows. Kinney getting worsted in the struggle, vowed that he would kill Beston, and left for home. He armed himself with a Smith & Wesson revolver, and it is stated loaded it before leaving the house again. Returning to the place where the quarrel had begun he walked deliberately up to Beston and presented the revolver at his breast and fired. The ball penetrated the abdomen, just below the lung. Beston fell, and was removed to his home. Medical attendance was procured, but the physicians pronounced recovery impossible. After the shooting Kinney attempted to escape, but was arrested by Officer Dempsey. Taken before Justice Easton, he was committed to Morris County Jail. Beston was a married man, about fifty years of age.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday was Mayor Fulton, of Galveston, Texas.

Patrick Terrell, aged forty-five, of No. 227 West Twenty-seventh street, was prostrated by the heat at Fourteenth street and Avenue B, yesterday.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool on June 26, and Queenstown on June 27, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by two days.

The body of Charles Schwartz, of No. 279 Avenue A, drowned at the foot of East Nineteenth street, on the 4th inst., was found at the foot of East Thirteenth street yesterday.

A formal meeting of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company was held yesterday, pursuant to charter, for the purpose of electing a Directory. The former board was re-elected.

Caterpillars began to make their appearance among the trees on the Battery early in the week, and are now very numerous. The sparrows do not seem to be of much service in getting rid of them.

During a fight last evening in the lager-beer saloon No. 141 Mulberry street, Frank Klotzess, the proprietor, was shot in the forehead and severely wounded by Frank McKenna, of No. 118 Mulberry street, who escaped.

John Kratt, aged fifty-five, committed suicide at his residence, No. 48 Eldridge street, yesterday, by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. He had been suffering from fits for some time previous.

It is said there is every prospect of a prize-fight for the championship of the world and $4,000 between Tom Allen, of St. Louis, and Jem Mace, of England. Allen was beaten in a fight with Mace in 1870, near New-Orleans, La.

James O'Connor, a bar